ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,093—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th Feb.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Paritt	24th „
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st „
OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th „
ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

e Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, altar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No engers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and don.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

DAY P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
rch 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
il 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from ndisi to London by the Mail route can be ained, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

avy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at agon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon e previous day.
Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only handkage will be received.
e attention of passengers is called to the importance of ing their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destion.

Passage-tickets are issued to London via pan and Vancouver.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

teamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, veying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers Australia tranship at Colombo:—
February 21st March 7th. March 21st
April 4th April 18th.
n addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for ina and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at port or ports.
or further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ombay, 14th February, 1894.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
PERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
IESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

teamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and NDISI on the 5th, of each month.

RDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
EIDON RQ.	A. Feilner	3,878	500	9th March.
ACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th April.

ATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
VAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
VAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGARE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

nnecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
r further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
ssoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 15th.

OMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

HE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homed-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to ibar and Mauritius.
ETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and lve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
HROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the amer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

OMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth fully selected, with special attention to grouping.
LEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILY TICKETS procured.
AILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. ed on terms of existing concessions.
ASSENGERS met on arrival.
IRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, D SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
AND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
ONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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OCA CORDIAL
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ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

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456.	„ „ unmounted, thicker texture	„	0 14	1 0
456.	„ „ „ thicker texture, mounted on cloth.	„	2 12	3 2
100.	„ (smooth surface), in sheets 39½ by 28¾ ins.	per sheet	0 8	0 9
144.	"INCOMPARABLE" Grainless Drawing Papers, in sheets 39½ by 28¾ inches.	„	0 12	0 14
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A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

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Delice	per packet of	20	„ 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

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Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3 0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2 8
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Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
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Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3 8
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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Diodigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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Twill Lining,
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Long Cloth,
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SHIRTS.
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SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
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The best Oxford Cloth,
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Each, Rs. 8-8.

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Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
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Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
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Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	„	25	„	6 0	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11 0	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9 0	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7 0	„
Princes as (small size)	„	50	„	5 0	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6 0	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	4 8	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4 0	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY,
2ND GRAND PRODUCTION
of the
London Gaiety Burlesque,
"RUY BLAS" and the
BLASE ROUE,
Received on Saturday last
With Thunders of Applause
By a Densely Packed Audience.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!!

MR. HARRY STANLEY has great pleasure in announcing that he has, at VERY GREAT EXPENSE, secured the professional service of

THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST.
MR. WILLIAM DALY,

After his Brilliant Record of Phenomenal Successes in the United States of America and the Continent of Europe.

HE WILL APPEAR TO-NIGHT,
Introducing his World-Famed Specialities,
THE WONDERFUL TALKING AUTOMATONS,
during the
FIRST ACT OF "RUY BLAS."
Plan Now Open at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Prices as Usual.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.

THE ART EXHIBITION,

SECRETARIAT.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
The last few days at reduced rates for admission.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.
CHILDREN, Half-price.
Students and Teachers accompanying them, also Four Annas.
On WEDNESDAY Next, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Specially Reserved for Purdah Ladies.

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL, TOWN HALL,

MARCH 2ND, 1894,
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR"

HAS arrived in Bombay Harbour from Rangoon.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, where the Steamer will commence discharging this Afternoon.

Slack and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged bags and all claims must be put in prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.
February 17th, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE post of Medical Officer to the Wynaad Planters' Association has been filled up.

J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
Hony. Secy., W. P. A., Med. Fd.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER, for the S.-M. Ry. Volunteers Band. Pay, Rs. 50 per month. Testimonials to be sent to the Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps, Hubli.

A. J. HOGG,
Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps.
Hubli, 14th February, 1894.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOWS, at Mazagon, next to Zenana Mission and Post Office. For Rent and Particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
53, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR, First Floor and Part of Second Floor, on Woodhouse Road, Colaba. For Rent and Particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
53, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Tamarind Lane, Vacated by Messrs. Macbeth Bros. Also Two Nice Airy OFFICE Rooms in Meadow Street. For Rent apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
53, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.—SEVERAL FLATS, Offices, Godowns, and Bungalows in Mazagon, Grant Road, Byculla, Fort, Colaba, and such other Localities. For Rent and other Particulars apply to

WILMOT, & Co.,
House Agents.
53, Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 67 of 1892.

MAHOMED ISMAIL bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 81, 83, 85, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

1. MAHOMED ALI bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
2. MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
3. MAHOMED IBHRAHIM bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
4. KARIMA BIBI, Daughter of BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER, and Wife of Cumrudin Khatib.
5. AHMED SAHEB bin FAKEER MAHOMED.
6. HAJEE MIAN bin FAKEER MAHOMED.
7. KAMROODIN bin ALI SAHEB KHATIB, the only Son and Heir and Legal Representative of Aminabibi, Daughter of Dadu Mian Panwalker, and Wife of Ali Saheb Khatib.
8. The said MAAOMED ALI bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER Husband.
9. FATMABEEBEE, Daughter, And
10. The said AHMED SAHEB bin FAKEER MAHOMED, And
11. HAJEE MIAN bin FAKEER MAHOMED, Nephews and Heirs and legal representatives of Baya Bibi Deceased Daughter of the said Dadu Mian Panwalker and Wife of the said Mahomed Ali bin Baloo Mian Panwalker.
12. The said MAHOMEDALI bin BALU MIYA PANWALKER, Father.
13. FATMABIBI bin MAHOMED ESMAIL NOWRANGAYE, Widow.
14. KHATIZABIBI alias BIBANBIBI bin GOOLAM HOOSEIN, Minor Daughter under the age of 6 years And
15. ABDUL KADAR bin GULAM HOOSEIN, Minor Son under the age of 4 months, the last two by their Guardian idlitem, the said Mahomedaly bin Balumiya Panvalker, the heirs and legal representatives of Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomedali Panvalker, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nos. 81, 83, 85, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort aforesaid, And
16. KHOJA JAN MAHOMED ASSUR, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of Baloo Mian Goolam Hoosein Panvalker and Dadu Mian Goolam Hoosein Panvalker, respectively late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, deceased, the Intestates in the pleadings in the above suit respectively mentioned, who died at Bombay in or about November One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-nine and in or about the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one respectively, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 19th day of February 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

"Murder will out, and Genuine Talent never fail to draw."

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
A Brilliant Programme specially selected from our Extensive Album of Novelties.
ALL THE STAR ACTS
BY OUR STAR ARTISTS.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P.M., Sharp.
CHILDREN Half-Price to All Parts.
Box Office Open at MITCHELL'S,
For Reserved Seats Daily.

The HARMSTONS..............................Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE..............................Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS ....Representative.
S. REICH..............................Agent.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS, &c.

THERE will be TABLEAUX VIVANTS, WAXWORKS and CHARADES, arranged by the LADY HARRIS and other Ladies at the above Theatre, on THURSDAY, March 1st, at 9-30 p.m., in Aid of the GIRLS CLUB. Tickets may be obtained shortly from

The LADY HARRIS ....Government House.
Mrs. ARNOTT ....Malabar Hill.
Mrs. EMPSON ....Marine Lines.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE MacIVER Chartered S. S. "ROCKABILL" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1894. Agents.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET,

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Nilgiri and Kangra Teas,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

One double-barrel breach-loading gun.

1 telescope, one prismatic compass, one protector, and one theodolite with stand.

98 porcelain wash-hand sets.

60 dozen toilet powder.

12 fancy toilet boxes, one medicine chest, one hot plate, photo press and roller, and one optimus photo roller and burnisher.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboards, cabinet, iron bedstead, almyra, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, glass and crockery-ware, lamps, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Norden—
G B-38—22 cases Swedish cast steel axes.

By Order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. J. R. Price, consisting of gold studs and rings, diamond and pearl pins, silver watch, salt cellar, spoons, bowl, buckles, and pencil case, albums, knives and forks, China mugs, fish carvers, pictures, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 flea-bitten Arab horse 14-2, going in harness.
1 neat and light victoria with moveable coach-box with a grey Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean House, Nepean Sea Road, (entrance from Mount Nepean Road) Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant Wimbridge-made complete suites of dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, also English-made furniture, rich table glass and China, a firstrate full-sized slate billiard-table by John Roberts with balls, cues, six-light gas lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich gas chandeliers, very valuable oil and water colour pictures, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, choice table ornaments, windproof lamps, one handsome English-built dog-cart, by Keen, of Farnham, a handsome English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, choice garden plants, books, &c., the property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of HERR VON SYBURG, Esq.

1 rich-toned ebonized mahogany boudoir grand pianoforte by Bluthner, imported by Marcks and Co., in excellent order.

1 Jafferabad cow with calf.

N.B.—The Carriages will be sold, at 2 P.M., on the First Day of sale.

AUCTION SALE
Of FURNITURE, etc., of C. T. BURKE, Esq.,
On SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1894,
At No. 39, Marine Lines.

AUCTION SALE.
Of Furniture, etc., of H. H. JONES, Esq.,
On SUNDAY, the 25th February, 1894;
At the Gas Works, Parel.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 19, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Co., Ld, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 129, new No 16619 and new Survey No. 3642, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditaments thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7709, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west and north by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon (Chamar godi), the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and rosewood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany full sized Slate billiard-table by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, Standard floor lamp, bamboo furniture, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of two very valuable Bungalows, at Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, and opposite the "Hope Hall" Hotel.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring one thousand nine hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, immediately adjoining the premises hereinafter secondly described, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, new No. 2422, old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 3621, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 4764 and street No. 10, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the north by the piece of land hereinafter secondly described, and are now in the occupation of Mr. E. J. Smith.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring six thousand four hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 455, new No 2421, old Survey No. 576, and new Survey No 3624, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos 4765-6 and street Nos 12 and (1), and known as Homejee Hall, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the side road, on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodbhy Moosabhoy, on or towards the north by the property of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and partly by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, a first-rate hand Singer's sewing machine, one fox-terrier slut and pup, and one Scotch terrier slut (woolee dog), choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LI BERIOS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite of Post Office, the following valuable English-built carriages:—

1 handsome strong English-built park-phaeton victoria by "Kesterton."
1 " " " single-seated brougham.
1 " " " high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 " " " gig.
1 " " " buggy by Silk & Sons.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, 5 years old, goes in harness.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 19, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, FLANNEL, SILK GHATPOTE, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Huridas Veerjee, traded under the name of Runchore Jagari an adjudged insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvents shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets, near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries silk bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white dupetas, long cloth jacconnets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, purmatta, night caps, khun cloth, coloured jacconets, iron treassury safe, mehta boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 19, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed, on account of the concerned—

About 27 tons Belgian iron No. 1, in round bars, assorted, ½in. to 1¼in.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, and behind the Gun Carriage Factory—

A collection of plants in tubs and pots—
The property of a gentleman changing his residence.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods station—

About 150 bags and a large heap of loose grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 " musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the underwriters—
30 pieces colored prints S. W. damaged.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 19, 1894.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Offices open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT of the further HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE, we are reluctantly compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 10 per cent. on our PRICES for all imported GOODS.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
Apollo Bunder.
Bombay, 10th February, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and FIXING of the following Water-works Plant:—21 miles, more or less, IRON or STEEL PIPES, Sluices, Stand Posts and other usual Fittings. Full particulars may be ascertained on application to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Shrinagar Water Works, Kashmir.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st March 1894 for Works and Supplies of MATERIALS during 1894-95.

Notice for Tenders, particulars of earnest money required with Tenders and Schedule of Rates, can be seen in the Office of the Exe. Engineer, Bombay Division, M. W., in Stove Lane Fort, during office hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday, till 2 p.m.

H. V. BIGGS, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Secunderabad Divn, M. W.
Secunderabad, 9th February 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 59.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), for the supply of KEROSINE OIL at Stations, and in Quantities noted below, on 7th March, 1894, for one year commencing from 1st April, 1894.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of Delivery.	Estimated Requirement.	Remarks.
GENERAL CONTRACT.		
Poona, including the requirements of the Outposts	123,800	To be delivered Quarterly at the Commissariat Godown.
Mhow, including the requirements of Indore	10,100	
Nusseerabad, including the requirements of Taraghur ...	5,300	
Neemuch	3,200	
Ahmedabad	2,200	
Mount Abu	800	
Karachi, including the requirements of Outposts	8,100	
Jabalpore, including the requirements of Outposts	6,800	
Kamptee, including the requirements of Outposts	5,000	
Aden	6,400	
STATION CONTRACTS.		
Bombay, including Deolali and Khandala............	As shown in the schedules	For Station Supply from time to time as may be required.
Deesa		

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
for Comt. Storekeeper General.
Bombay, 15th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBERT ALEXANDER MORSE, late of No. 10, Whatley Road, Clifton, in the City and County of Bristol, a Major-General in the Royal Artillery, Retired European, deceased (who died at No. 10, Whatley Road aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Sarah Morse, Widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894; as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said Deceased then in their hands to the said Sarah Morse as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 3rd day of February 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators', Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY DE PARNY RENNICK, late of Ellichpur Berar, in India, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Berar, European, deceased, (who died at No. 42, Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, on or about the 31st day of December, 1892, and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 18th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Euphemia Mill Rennick, Widow, the Relict the Sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894; as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Euphemia Mill Rennick as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 3rd day of February, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators', Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by means of his MOONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay......................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camateepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Dated this 17th day of January 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M- RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th February 1894, Tender for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 3rd March, 1894, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and other Stores (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1894, up to 31st March 1895. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at Twelve o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1894. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, CAPTAIN, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Mhow, 14th February, 1894.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWUR.

"RACE VIEW HOTEL,"
Under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
Entirely Re-furnished and Renovated.
CENTRALLY SITUATED.
Board and Residence available for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Excellent Table. Every Home Comfort. For particulars, apply to

PROPRIETOR,
13, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive he Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design..........................Rs. 45, Rs 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches..................	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Opium Commission, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Sale of Royal Flour Mills, at the Mill Premises, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills, Bruce Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Tournament.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Indus (s), from Batoum. On the 17th :—Rockabill (s), from Liverpool ; Amana (s), Colombo ; Kilwa (s), Busreh ; Lanark (s), Newport ; Kohinur (s), and Scindia (s), Rangoon ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Kt. Commander (s), Shields. Yesterday :—Ehrenfels (s), from Hamburg ; Thames (s), Shanghai ; and German Man-of-War Moewe, Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi ; Sheikh (s), Marsielles ; and Ganges (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Wardha (s), Japan (s), and Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Kola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Rockabill yesterday, and the steamer Java left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Amana yesterday, the steamer Australia left it on Friday.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on the 21st February at the Rifle Butts ; on the 25th, at Parla ; on the 28th, at Santa Cruz ; on 4th March, at Wankola ; and on the 7th at the Jackal Club.

FAIRS.—The annual fair of Mahadew, at Hansraj Lane, commences to-day, and will continue for three days.—The annual fair of Shri Mankeshwar, in the late Shett Hunsraj Karumsey's Vishram Bag, next to the Railway Bridge, Byculla, also takes place to-day.—The annual fair of Sideshwar, at Ghorupdew Road, also commences to-day, and will last for three days.

FIRE AT A COTTON PRESS.—On Friday evening, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton, at the Bombay Cotton Press, Colaba. On an alarm being raised, the press employes put out the flames before the arrival of the fire-brigade steamers. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 800. The fire is attributed to friction caused by a stone passing through the machinery.

WEDDING AND OTHER CEREMONIAL FESTIVITIES.—The season for marriages, thread ceremonies, and nuptial rites has now begun among the Hindu community. Every week now during the next two months, will witness evening parties, processions, *tom-toms*, illuminations, &c. These rounds of festivities fairly commenced from Saturday last, when there was a ceremony usually performed after marriage at the residence of R. B. Bhaskarao B. Pitale.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A DOG-CART.—Dhakoo, a woman, aged fifty years, and her son, Kusha Raghoo, aged twenty-five years, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, were both accidentally knocked down by a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Thomas Beech, an employe at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at the junction of Clare Road and Sankli Street, at 8-45 p.m., on Friday. Both the injured persons were at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the mother, who was found to have sustained a fracture of four ribs on the right side, was detained for treatment, while the son, having only received slight injuries, was treated and sent home.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-45 p. m. :—

March	A Musical Ride	Upton.
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni.
Valse	C'est Moi	Rose.
Cornet Solo	The Chorister	Sullivan.
Euphonium Solo	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Polka	The Students	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Duke Albert	H. T. Schneider.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck	Suppe.
Trio	(From the opera of) Buondelmonte	G. Pacini.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea (for piccolo solo)	Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programe, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 8 p.m., during the dinner :—

March	Triumphal	Eilenberg.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Carlota	Milloker.
Intermezzo	Cavalaria Rusticana	Mascagni.
	La Reine de Saba	Gounod.
Gavotte	Lyric	Weaver.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	D'Albert.
Polka	Elgin	Fahrbach.

Extras.

Selection	Meistersinger	Wagner.
Valse	Love's old Sweet Song	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the oroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Sonapore, regarding the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Tyab limahomed, aged four years, the son of a carpenter, esiding at Jackeria Street. At half-past 7 o'clock, on he morning of the 10th instant, the deceased, in company with his father, went to his grand maternal ather's house, and while playing there with a chair n wheels, fell down, and hurt the big toe of his left oot. Some household remedies were applied, and the njured toe was bandaged. Three days afterwards the eceased was attacked with fever, which continued in everity, and, on Saturday last, tetanus supervened. He grew worse, and died at 11 o'clock, on the same ight. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned y the jury.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday ast, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the ody of one Bhicoo Tatia, aged twenty-two years, the on of one Tatia Anaji, a dealer in hay, residing at oolee Wada. The deceased used to work at his father's ay depot, at Stone Bunder, and used to render him an ccount of hay sold every evening. On Friday last, the ather went to the hay depot, and asked the deceased to ender him an account of hay sold during the day, when the deceased put him off, saying that he would do o later on. In the evening Bhicoo did not go home to ake his meal as usual, but remained at the depot, and lept there until 3 o'clock of the following morning, when one Bhagoo, a cart-driver, hearing the deceased reathing very stentoropsly, began to arouse him from is sleep ; but finding him unconscious, he went and nformed his (deceased's) father, who arrived at the epot, and removed the deceased to the Goculdass ejpal Hospital, where on examination it was discoverd that Bhicoo was suffering from opium-poisoning. He as treated at the Hospital, but he never regained his onsciousness, and died at 9-45 a.m., on the following ay. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

BURGLARY AT WORLEE.—At the Mazagon Police ourt, on Saturday, Superintendent Holdway placed ur burglars, named Narayen Vithoba, Ramchander oro[illegible] Krishna Narayen, and Joao Domingo Pedroo, fore Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on charge of house-breaking and committing theft of ld and silver ornaments, cash, and brass utensils, of aggregate value of Rs. 148-4, belonging to K. ptista Quinny, an old woman, residing at Worlee, olie Wadi. It appears that,o n Friday morning, at ut half-past 2 o'clock, the complainant was aroused m her sleep by her watchman, calling out " thief, ef." The complainant immediately left her bed, and the light of a lamp she discovered that her house been entered through a window at the back of the e by removing two of the iron bars. The property tioned in the charge had been stolen from a box, which been forced open. The thieves, who all the while ained concealed in the house, seeing the comnant coming towards them with a lamp in her d, tried to escape out of the house through the dow. The old woman immediately raised an alarm, earing which the watchman ran to her assistance succeeded in arresting the first accused as he ped out of the window. The rest of the accused ped, two of them leaving their shoes behind also some house-breaking implements. The accused, after his arrest, made certain states, which led to the arrest of the second and accused. In consequence of the statement made he latter individual, the fourth accused was ted. The case was remanded to enable the police ke further inquiries and arrest another man, who lleged to have taken part in the offence.

ARSEE WEDDING.—A very large and fashionable ring took place, on Thursday last, at the Allbless Girgaum, to witness the marriage of a son of Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Dewan of Rutlam, with a daughter of Mr. Bapuji Edulji Chinoi of Hyderabad. The bridegroom is at present in the Baroda Government employ, and is together with another son of Khan Bahadur Cursetji, employed by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with a view to mark his Highness's appreciation of Mr. Cursetji's long and valuable services to the Baroda State, as Chief Judge of the Varisht Court there. The ceremony was performed by Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, assisted by the head-priest of Tanna, and was witnessd with great interest among others by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, who was present with his son and daughter-in-law. The front and whole of the compound of the Allbless Bagh was brilliantly illuminated with tumbler-lights in various devices, while an illuminated arch in the centre of the compound formed a special object of attraction. A string band was in attendance, and enlivened the gathering with a good programme of music. Numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation were received both by the bridegroom and his father, from Rutlam, Baroda, Nowsari, and other places in Gujerat ; and messages about inability to attend on account of unavoidable circumstances were also received from some well-known gentlemen of the Parsee community. Amongst those present were H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and his son, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Messrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit, R. N. B. B. Jijibhai, Byramji N. Sirvai, Sorabji Framji Patel, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Darab Dastur Peshotan, Khan Bahadurs M. C. Marzban, Byramji Dadabhai, and Rustomji Jamaspji, Drs. Cowasji Hormasji, R. N. Khory, F. B. Sirvai, F. N. Bisni, M. D. Cama, Messrs. F. R. Vicaji, Hormusji Bomonji Jijibhai, Pestonji N. Wadia, Nowroji Antia, Jamsetji B. Wadia, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, F. N. Kanga, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Balaji Pandurang, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Pitale, &c.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MR. STANLEY may well be congratulated on the continued success his company is achieving at the Gaiety Theatre. On Saturday night, the latest of the London Gaiety burlesques, "Ruy Blas and Blas e Roue" was most successfully produced. The company had evidently taken great pains with the rehearsal, and the result was that every character was well represented. Many of the latest songs and dances were introduced, and every favourite took part in the production. Dances and ballets were most artistically arranged by the premier *danseuse* Miss Lizzie Donnelly, who entertained the crowded house to her great cigarette dance. Mr. Robert Stephen, who was the specially selected understudy to Fred. Leslie, during the production of this refreshing and delightful burlesque by the London Gaiety Company, at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, appeared as Don Cæsar. This versatile artist has a happy knack of always entertaining the audience and invariably suits the various absurdities in which he is placed. The Spanish Queen (Miss Amy Childs) was repeatedly and most deservedly encored for the delicious rendering of the songs allotted to her. Miss Fanny Stanley (as Ruy Blas) was lustily cheered, and had to repeat her songs again and again. Her great race song " Could I only back the winner " was most appreciated, the audience scarcely being satisfied with two encores. A word of praise must be said in regard to Mr. Trimnell's handling of the orchestra.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association on Saturday afternoon.

For both the races the course sailed was No. 2 in the list. From pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round buoy close to Karanjah beacon, leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to pilot schooner.

The first race, started at 4 p.m., was open to ships' boats only, and the following were the entries.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Nelly	Capt Gifford, R N
Eve	Lieut Tuke, R N
Abyssinia's cutter	Lieut York, R N
Edith	Lieut Hickley, R N
Canning's boat	Capt Holland, R I M
Clive's 1st life boat	Capt Finny, R I M
Clive's 2nd pinnace	Capt Finny, R I M
Lawrence's cutter Edith	Lieut Dobbin R I M
Umballa's gig	Capt Stebbing

Result		H. M. S.
Nelly	started 4 p.m., returned at	4 56 50
Eve	,, ,, ,,	5 1 0
Abyssinia's cutter	,, ,, ,,	4 59 10
Edith	,, ,, ,,	4 59 20
Canning's boat	,, ,, ,,	gave up.
Clive's 1st life boat	,, ,, ,,	5 2 20
Clive's 2nd pinnace	,, ,, ,,	gave up.
Lawrence's cutter Edith	,, ,, ,,	5 5 20
Umballa's gig	,, ,, ,,	5 7 10

Nelly came in first, but the second prize is undecided, as the Abyssinia's cutter is said to have fouled the schooner, and second place is therefore claimed by Edith. All the ships' boats started with a strong north-westerly fresh breeze, and Nelly was the quickest away. The two Clive's boats were across the line, but probably from some misunderstanding did not re-cross it when hailed to do so, and started with the others.

Second race, open to all yachts, was started at 4-30 p.m., and the following four boats competed.

Boat's name.	Entered by.
Senta	Surgeon-Major Boyd.
Red Rose	Capt Humphreys, R. A.
Mannikin	Capt Smith, R. A.
Janetta	Lieut Close, R. A.

Handicap allowance—

	Senta.	Janetta.	Mannikin.
Red Rose	2	4	6
Senta	...	2	4
Janetta	...	...	2
Mannikin	...	...	...

Result—		H. M. S.
Janetta	started at 4-30 p.m., returned at	5 25 0
Red Rose	,, ,, ,,	5 21 50
Senta	,, ,, ,,	5 27 45
Mannikin	,, ,, ,,	5 40 0

The yachts made a fair commencement, the Senta, Janetta, and the Mannikin taking a flying start, while Red Rose started from her moorings. All the boats went off with their topsails and spinnikers with the wind on starboard quarter. The Red Rose lost the prize by a few seconds on account of standing too far in shore before going round. As only four boats entered, there was no second prize. The next race takes place on Saturday next, entries closing at noon on Friday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	2	...	...	19	24
B ,,	1	...	1	...	2	...	14	18
C ,,	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	18
D ,,	...	1	1	1	4	...	25	32
E ,,	...	1	1	1	1	...	27	31
F ,,	...	1	1	...	3	...	21	26
G ,,	1	1	2	..	4	1	30	39
H ,, Cadets.	...	...	...	...	3	2	15	20
I ,, Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
K ,, Cadets.	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	22
L ,, Cadets.	...	...	1	...	4	...	53	58
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total..	4	7	9	6	24	3	283	333

The following Officers were on parade, viz :—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C., Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant). Captains J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, J W Smith, S Tomlinson, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster). Lieuts. F W English, J. P. Cornforth, (Quarter-master), D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, R Snell, C C James. 2nd Lieuts J Leask, and R A A Jenkins (1st Queen's R W Surrey Vols).

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty :—Captain—William H. Henderson, to the Edgar, to date Jan. 25. Commander—George C. Frederick, to the President, additional, to date Dec. 31, 1892. Paymaster—Scarlett de V. Taylor, to the Osborne, to date Jan. 11. Surgeon—Ernest J. Finch, to the Victory, additional, to date Jan. 24. Engineer—William R. Apps, to the Penelope, additional, temporarily, to date Jan. 25. Probationary Assistant Engineer—Walter L. Moore, to the Raleigh, to date Jan. 25. Midshipmen—Brealy Meadows Taylor and John A. Slee, to the Centurion, to date Feb. 14, Naval Cadets—George R. B. Blount, to the Centurion, to date Feb. 14 ; Charles A. Fremantle, Walter G. Rigg, Godfrey P. Bamber, John R. Corner, Francis O. Drew, John M. Steel, and William H. H. S. Thompson, to the Centurion, additional, to date Feb. 14.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair, " to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Central Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening, Mr. Henry Conder, the President, occupying the chair. Before the business of the meeting commenced, light refreshments were handed round to the members, and half an hour was spent in social intercourse. After Mr. Conder had briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. F. J. Clarke, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report, from which we take the subjoined excerpts :—

After nearly nineteen years of steady work, it is with a sense of deep thankfulness that the General Committee of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association have to report continued progress in almost every department, and to state that never since its inception has the Association been in so satisfactory a position as that occupied by it at the close of the year 1893. Just as 1892 was a season of quiet but successful effort to efficiently maintain the developments introduced in the foregoing year and of preparation for further advance, so has the year 1893 been a period of progress, and the plans for several new projects have been agreed to which the Committee hope shortly to carry into effect.

Membership.—For the first time since its establishment the membership roll of the Association has exceeded 500 local members and associates. The figures at the close of the year were as follows :—Local members, 305 ; local associates, 197 ; total 502 : up-country members and associates, 121 ; grand total 623 ; being an increase of 48 in the local membership (14 of whom are members and 34 associates), and of 5 in the number of members residing out of Bombay. The above figures do not by any means represent the number of young men reached by the Association in Bombay during the year, for no less than 152 names were removed from the list owing to departure from Bombay and other causes. It is encouraging to find that many of these carry their interest in the Association to their new homes in the Mofussil, thus spreading its influence.

Finances.—The extent of the financial operations is generally a fair criterion of the amount of work done, and the satisfactory position of the Association in this respect is a cause for much thankfulness to the Committee. The year opened with a debt of about Rs. 950, to meet which there were assets of only Rs. 210. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,169-1-3 and the Expenditure to Rs. 9,171-3-0 (as against Rs. 8,111-7-3 and Rs. 7,966-12-5 respectively in 1892), while the outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 555-12-0, against which there were assets amounting to Rs. 394-12-7. The amount paid in by members alone amounted to Rs. 5,704-7-3, of which sum Rs. 3,452-9-0 were realized by ordinary monthly subscriptions, an increase of Rs. 248-7-0 over 1892. The average ordinary subscription paid by each member was Rs. 7-2-0, as against Rs. 7-0-11 in the previous year. This year for the first time in the history of the Association, the Committee appealed for finanancial assistance to the general public, with the object of meeting the growing demands of the work and of providing for necessary extensions. The canvassing of the business houses of Bombay was carried out by Mr. Robert McCann, Travelling Secretary of the District Union, assisted by several of the senior members. Letters were also addressed to some of the leading officials, and a most encouraging and generous response was given, so that no less than Rs. 1,845 were received during the year.

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary.—The assistance received from the general public enabled the Committee to take a step which had long been contemplated, namely, that of giving the Honorary General Secretary some help in his work, and accordingly after much prayerful consideration and following what was believed to be the leading of the Holy Spirit, the first paid officer of the Association was appointed in October last. The Committee feel that the Members of the Association are to be congratulated in having secured the services of Mr. G. R. M. Roche for this important post, and they take this opportunity of commending him to their prayers, and also to their sympathy and vigorous co-operation.

The Monthly Letter.—The Editorship of the *Monthly Letter* changed hands early in the year, and Mr. A. C. Owen, who now superintends the publication of the paper, has devoted great energy and care to its improvement. Its size has been doubled, thus affording opportunites for the insertion of numerous valuable articles suited to the needs of young men. It is pleasant to receive the assurances of the great appreciation of the members generally, which are frequently sent to the Secretary, especially from those members who are absent from Bombay. The circulation is now about 850 copies, all of which are issued free of charge.

The Apollo Bunder Rooms.—The regular meetings have been well maintained and have, the Committee are assured, proved very useful. The attendance generally has improved. The Sunday morning Bible Class continues to be much appreciated, and the Monday afternoon prayer meeting has been well attended. The attendance at the Friday evening meeting varies greatly, but the average attendance has improved. Fewer social gatherings and musical entertainments have taken place than in the last few years. The tendency to allow the work of the Association to fall into the hands of a few, has, the Committee regret to notice, been somewhat marked during the last few months of the year. It is their earnest desire that as many of the members as possible should take an active interest in the work, and real efficiency can only be secured if this is done.—More prominence has been given to total abstinance work during the year and a special Committee has been appointed to carry it on.

The Branches : Bandora.—The operations of this Branch, though not so extensive as in the past, have full of encouragement. The Sunday service is well supported, and the number of worshippers has steadily increased. Grant Road.—Owing to ill-health, Mr. O. Willamson, the Secretary of this Branch, found it necessary to resign, and for the last few months Mr. Albert Gordon has held that office. In his hands the Branch has been a great success at all points, and the Committee desire to thank God with full hearts for the good work that is going on at Grant Road. Parel.—Ever since the opening of this Branch in December, 1890, great difficulty in finding office-bearers who could devote time to the work and friends to conduct the meetings, was experienced, and in August last this difficulty was so great that the Committee resolved to close the rooms for a time at least. Their decision was strengthened by the fact that having an Institute of their own, the young men employed in the railway workshops, who formed almost the entire membership, frequented the rooms but little. Byculla.—In this Branch, as at Grant Road, a change of Secretaries has taken place. Mr. Prasad Kukde found it necessary, in consequence of ill-health and growing demands on his time, to ask to be relieved, and Mr. Upot Ernest was appointed. He has shown great zeal and resource in his new work, and has already by his example created a large amount of bright enthusiasm in the branch among its members. The meetings are well attended, and a recent demand for more seats indicates that the Branch is being more and more appreciated.

Sailors' Services.—The services on board ship in the docks have been regularly carrried on throughout the year, and though not so well attended as in past years, owing to the increased employment of native crews, have not been without encouragement. Services were also held in the harbour during the fine weather whenever vessels were available, and there were almost always large gatheirngs of sailors and friends on these occasions.

Soldiers' Services.—The Committee are glad to report that in conjunction with the Soldiers' Christian Association, a weekly meeting has during the last few months been conducted by one or other of the members in the soldiers' prayer room at Colaba where a cordial welcome has always been received, and where very happy gatherings for prayer and praise have taken place.

The Y. M. C. A. Home, Grant Road.—This establishment has been steadily growing in popularity, and before the end of the year the demand for quarters was much greater than the supply. It has therefore been resolved to extend the home as soon as a suitable house can be secured for the purpose.

The Athletic Club still continues to fulfil its object by providing healthful exercise for the members, of whom 54 are now connected with the Club. The tennis courts are constantly in use, both morning and evening. The usual annual tournament was played early in the year, and was won by Mr. P. F. Fischer, Mr. T. H. Nash carrying off the second prize. The cricket season was an enjoyable one but perhaps not so successful as the last, in consequence of the departure from Bombay of some of our best players. Thirty-one matches were played, of which 17 were won, 2 drawn, and 12 lost.

Extensions.—In their report for 1892, the Committee expressed a hope that a number of extensions which were felt to be necessary would be carried out, and they are now thankful to be able to say that most of these have been carried out or are being arranged for. While conscious of the many directions in which the work may be improved and developed, the Committee feel that the past year has been one for which they have great cause to thank God, especially for the fact that there is evidence of a growth in grace among the members and of an increase in mutual cordiality and brotherly love. The year has been in some respects one of experiment, but the hand of our God has been with the Association, and when in the future our workers call to mind what the Heavenly Father did for them during 1893, each one will no doubt feel that the motto of the Association for 1894 was, indeed, true of him : " He thanked God and took courage."

The Rev. A. H. Bowman proposed and the Rev. H. E. Barrell seconded the adoption of the report, and other speakers included Mr. J. Morris, Mr. M. T. Carroll, Mr. J. Davies, and Mr. A. C. Owen and Mr. Blackman. Mr. Henry Conder and Mr. F. J. Clarke were re-elected as President aad Honorary Secretary ; Mr. Carrol was chosen as Treasurer, and Mr. Wright, Auditor. After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the past year's officers for their services, the meeting closed with prayer.

A PARSEE LAD CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. aHamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of case, in which Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw charged a Parsee lad, named Jamsetji Bomonji Sonavala, with cheating in respect of a gold watch and chain. Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Shevshanker, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said : The accused is a boy of about sixteen years, or perhaps more—he is the son of one Bomonji, who is now an insolvent. Pestonji is a creditor for Rs. 2,000, and has opposed his discharge. To support his opposition he has been searching for witnesses against Bomonji, and it is, therefore, intelligible that when Bomonji's son ran away from his father's house Pestonji should give him shelter, and should employ him to search for witnesses against his father. Pestonji had no particular love for the boy, and he sheltered him and employed him in order to crush his father Bomonji. Pestonji put the boy to school and gave him a watch to wear ; he says it was a silver watch, but the school-master, who is a trustworthy witness for the defence, says he saw the watch repeatedly with the boy while he was in school, and to all appearance it was a gold watch and chain. Pestonji's explanation is that the boy got the silver watch gilded, and he, therefore, took it away from him for spoiling it within a few days of giving it to him. The man who gilded the watch has not been called, and the school-master's statement that the boy wore the watch until he stopped coming to school is, I think, perfectly reliable, and has not been shaken. The boy denies that he gilded the watch, and asserts that the watch, which Pestonji gave him to wear, was a gold one. He wore this watch as usual on the 13th December when he went out with Pestonji to the house of a vakil. Here he was told to go and look for a man, named Matadeen, whom Pestonji wanted to find particularly before the case against Bomonji came on. He went to Mahaluxmee, but not finding him there he sat down and fell asleep. When he awoke, he found that the watch and an umbrella had been stolen He did not tell the police, but went straight back to Pestonji, and told him. Pestonji would not believe him, and wanted him to sign a paper resigning his claim to some property in consideration of Pestonji not prosecuting him. He refused, and he was handed over to the police. This explanation is not altogether satisfactory, although I believe that the boy was in the habit of wearing a gold watch and chain, and not a silver watch, as Pestonji asserts. As I believe that, it follows that I am not able to say that the witnesses are trustworthy, who say that the boy went out without a watch and returned in a short time to obtain a gold watch from Pestonji's wife, saying that Pestonji had sent him for it, as he wanted it in connection with the case against Bomonji. The case that sought to be proved is that the boy deceived Dinbai, and induced her to give him the watch, which he had misappropriated. I do not believe that he cheated Dinbai. I believe that the gold watch and chain were in his possession as usual, and although I think that the boy's story that the watch was stolen from him, while he slept, is not satisfactory, I am not prepared to say he has misappropriated it. He certainly did go back to Pestonji at once and told him what had happened, and this fact is in his favour. Pestonji did not believe him—and the story is not easy to believe—but Pestonji has not proved his case that the boy cheated his wife and got possession of a watch, which he has misappropriated, nor do I think a charge of criminal misappropriation or breach of trust can be sustained under the circumstances without some proof that the watch or its proceeds has been dishonestly misappropriated. Pestonji must seek his remedy in a Civil Court for the value of the things he has lost, although I do not approve of his conduct in lending the boy a watch and then prosecuting him for losing it. The accused, Jamsetji Bomonji, is acquitted of the charge of cheating, and is released.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes continue to be very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, Rajputana. Central India, and at Agra and Saugor, a rapid fall at Bangalore, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has bee moderate to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi and 12 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and at Surat, Malegaon and Ratnagiri, and 5° to 8° below it at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Bhuj, and Rajkot. The minimum temperature is 4° to 13° in excess of the mean in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, and at Jeypore, Deesa, Indore Surat, Malegaon and Madras, and 5° to 7° in defect at Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Surat and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Jacobabad, Karachi, Cawnpore, Saugor, Raipur and Nagpur. Light rain has fallen at Delhi and Agra. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Longitude 80° where scattered showers are probable. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Feb. 6 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94 :—

	Latest Month. In Feb. 1894. Bengal.	In Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	9,00,000	54,52,500
Actual	38,84,165	19,45,800	58,29,965
Better than Estimate	..	10,45,800	3,77,465
Worse than Estimate	6,68,335	..	...

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Jan. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	5,00,77,500	1,39,00,000	6,39,77,500
Actual	4,42,24,815	1,43,11,500	5,85,36,315
Better than estimate	..	4,11,500	..
Worse than Estimate	58,52,685	..	54,41,185

IT is the very satisfactory to learn, writes the *Pioneer* that this season's shooting with the 12-pounder breech-loading field-gun far surpasses that of last year. This is what Lord Roberts prophesied would be the case, once the men had grown accustomed to the gun and knew its peculiarities. The returns have not yet been made public, but " K " Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Lucknow, has made a record, and the accuracy of its shooting is said to be beyond all praise. The 12-pounder has all along been recognised as a good gun, though it was handicapped in popularity at first by too elaborate mechanism, and by being too heavy behind the teams so far as Horse Artillery were concerned. Its shooting-powers were unimpeachable when handled by men familiar with it, and all gunners will be delighted to hear that it stands forth now as equal to any similar weapon employed in other armies. We have yet to see what the new pattern is to be for Horse Artillery, but it is to be hoped that it will give as fine results as those gained at Lucknow. Experience has shown that, in the matter of small arms, the British Infantry has a grand weapon in the Lee-Metford rifle, and thus in case of war the Indian garrison would take the field with full confidence in their armament. The money spent in re-arming the troops has been well laid out, and the only regret is that funds are not immediately available for supplying cordite instead of black powder. The old cartridges must be first used up, but certainly not another round of black-powder ammunition should be manufactured in India. The financial troubles of the government may cause delay in the issue of cordite for all field-guns and rifles, Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry alike ; but this delay should be minimised as much as possible.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE APOLLO AND OTHER HOTELS.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS. HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THE plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, at Byculla, brought this suit for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and release, dated 14th October, 1889, were not binding on the plaintiff, and should be set aside ; that an account be taken of the alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant since 1st July, 1881, the plaintiff being willing to allow to the defendant a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels ; that the balance in the hands of the defendant, after deducting all proper disbursements, be ascertained ; that the partnership constituted by the deed of the 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved by order of the Court ; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence for the defence was continued.

Mr. Edaljee Sorabjee Daver, a managing clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, said he was managing clerk to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne in 1881, and knew the parties to this suit. On the instructions of both of them witness prepared the draft deed of 1881. Plaintiff understood the document. Witness never represented to him that it was a power-of-attorney to the defendant. Plaintiff knew that it was a deed of partnership. Witness had since known them as partners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee : Plaintiff's father-in-law, Dorabjee, gave the material instructions for the preparation of the deed. Plaintiff was present with him on one or two occasions. Defendent is a more ietelligent man than the plaintiff—a man of the world. Plaintiff and his wife also gave instructions. A consent decree was taken in the suit brought by plaintiff against Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. Whenever plaintiff came to witness he was accompanied by the defendant.

Dr. H. W. Boyd, Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, knew the parties to the suit, with whom he came into contact while living at the Adelphi Hotel. The plaintiff made all the hotel arrangements for witness, and was able to attend to his business thoroughly. It never struck witness that plaintiff was a man of weak intellect. On the 21st March, 1892, at Dr. Langley's suggestion, witness examined plaintiff with Dr. Langley. Witness was of opinion that plaintiff was capable of understanding documents. On the 10th November, 1892, witness again examined plaintiff at the suggestion of Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, but saw nothing to alter his opinion of the 21st March. Witness once had a dispute with plaintiff about a bill, when plaintiff said he would speak to his partner, the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee : I saw defendant at the Adelphi Hotel once or twice, but I don't remember seeing plaintiff and defendant together. I have had opportunities of judging of persons of weak intellect, and it was quite possible that such persons would raise a dispute about bills. It was quite possible that a man of weak intellect might do all the things that the plaintiff did for me at the hotel. He appeared to me to be managing the business of the hotel. I don't think I ever saw plaintiff writing the hotel books. I don't remember seeing the defendant's sons at the hotel. I agree with the remark of Dr. Lyon in his work, that a man of weak mind might do certain things in the way of business. It is quite possible that persons of a weak mind may have a good memory in certain respects. In his dealings with me, I thought plaintiff to be a very shrewd man. He demanded more than he was entitled to receive from me. I did not agree in opinion with Dr. Langley, who thought that plaintiff was very weak in intellect. Defendant settled the amount of my bill, and I paid it by cheque. I don't know that Dr. Sidney Smith examined the plaintiff and was of the same opinion as Dr. Langley. I don't agree with either that plaintiff was a man of weak intellect. I have had no opportunity of compairing the relative mental capacity of plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. Vicajee, put in a ledger account of 2nd January, 1889, showing that a sum of Rs. 207 was due still from Dr. Boyd, not having been entered in he hotel cash-book as paid.

Dr. W. Kay, Surgeon to the G. I. P. Railway, had lived at the Adelphi Hotel for several years since 1876, and was well acquainted with the parties to this suit. Plaintiff managed the hotel business and attended to the general arrangements. On one occasion plaintiff's son remarked to witness that defendant was plaintiff's partner. Witness would not call plaintiff a man of weak intellect, that is, he is not an imbecile. He had certainly intellect enough to distinguish between a power-of-attorney or a will and a deed of partnership.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee : I did not see the plaintiff's son manging the hotel. I don't know who wrote the books or issued orders for purchases. I never saw plaintiff doing that or writing the accounts. He received complaints and rectified them. I have on several ooccasions seen the plaintiff and defendant together. The defendant is the cleverer man of the two—a man of superior intelligence.

Mr. Mancherjee Bomonjee Gagrat, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, said that on the 13th August, 1891, he interpreted the deed of partnership of that date to the plaintiff, who appeared to understand it. Witness did not tell plain tiff that it was a will.

Dr. Ruttonjee Dorobjee Nanjee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was brother of Awabai, plaintiff's wife. Witness remembered Awabai leaving her husband and going to live with her mother. She said she would not return to him unless he parted from the defendant. Witness took plantiff to the office of Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, and plaintiff gave him instructions. Plaintiff several times complained to witness of the conduct of his wife. Defendant was anxious to separate from plaintiff on account of difference with the latter's wife. In 1891 witness and plaintiff went to the solicitor's office to have a new deed of partnership prepared. Plain tiff gave the instructions and perfectly understood the draft deed when it was ready. Plaintiff took and returned it to Mr. Hormusjee the next day. Subsequently witness accompanied the plaintiff and defendant to Mr. Hormusjee's house, when plaintiff said he did nor see the necessity for an examination of the accounts. Alterations were made in the deed of partnership at plaintiff's suggestions. Plaintiff had appointed a day to go to the Ragistrar's office, but his wife took him away to Jamnagar. Before the execution of the deed plaintiff told witness that he had settled the previous year's accounts with the defendant. Plaintiff said he had accepted the accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee : I am not on unfriendly terms with plaintiff or his wife. I visited her about a year ago on some family business. I have not visited defendant's solicitors in connection with this case, but my own. I visit the defendant's sons at the Apollo Hotel and drive-about with them. I cannot say defendant is a good man of business or a bad man of business I don't know about the state of his affairs, and never looked into the hotel accounts I knew in 1883 from hearsay that plaintiff was a partner of the defendants. I don't remember seeing plaintiff writing the hotel books. I have seen him giving orders to the servants and writing orders for carriages. I have seen defendant in charge of the cash at the Apollo and plaintiff in charge of the cash at the Adelphi. The idea of a charge of the cash at the Adelphi. The idea of a new agreement originated with plaintiff defendant, and myself. Plaintiff once came to me complain of his wife, and asked for my assistance, I am quite sure that I. and not the plaintiff. suggested the insertion of the clause relative to the defendant,s giving security.

Are you not at the bottom of this litigation ?—Certainly not.

And with that object have been attending the office of the defendant's solicitors ?—Certainly not. I emphatically deny it.

A. C. Mendonca, examined by Mr. Lang, said he had been in the employ of the plaintiff and defendant, and attested the deed of partnership together with Noormahomed in the presence of the plaintiff and defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee : I was a clerk in the Victoria and Apollo Hotels. Defendant managed the Victoria, and in 1887 went to the Apollo. From 1887 to 1891 the plaintiff managed the Victoria, generally coming in the evening to give me orders. Defendant was in charge of the cash of the hotel. The other attesting witness, Noormahomed, had sold furniture to the hotel.

Sulleman Noormahomed, son of Noormahomed, said his father was at Bandora, suffering from asthma, and had an operation performed for cataract The signature on the document shown witness was like his father's.

Mr. Hormujee M. Chichgar, re-called, and examined by Mr. Vicajee, produced his cash-book and spoke of the cash payments made to his firm by cheques by the defendant from ime to time.

The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. Vicajee, in addressing the court in reply upon the plaintiff's case, said : The only question before the court now seemed to him to be, from what date an account should be taken ? The plaintiff asked for a dissolution, and the defendant consented. The plaintiff asked for an account to be taken from 23rd June, 1881, while the defendant wanted to give it from August, 1871. Several subsidiary questions had been introduced into the case, which the learned counsel thought his lordship would not go into, except the question with regard to undue influence. Mr. Vicajee, citing certain authories, submitted that although the plaintiff had not brought before the court any direct evidence of fraud, the court would be of opinion, upon the evidence, that the plaintiff's acts had been materially controlled by the influence acquired over him by the defendant. Plaintiff was not, in the circumstances in which he was placed, a free agent and it might be said that he was dominated in his acts by the influence which the defendant had acquired over him. It could not be denied that plaintiff executed the deed of partnership ; but the plaintiff, while admitting that he signed the document, could have no object in denying that it was attested by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Vincent. It was just possible that they might have attested it on some other occasion. Mr. Vincent had not been examined ; and Dr. Blaney, who had been examined " de bene esse," had not been able to form an opinion on the state of mind of the plaintiff. Mr. Vicajee urged his lordship, in considering the main question before him, not to lose sight of the important point regarding the state of the plaintiff's mind. Indeed it would be a turning point in the consideration of the material issues in the case. It was easy to see that, if the plaintiff had received proper advice at the time, the deed of partnership would never have been signed. Dr. Kaye dealt a severe blow to the defendant's case when he said that defendent was a shrewd man of business ; and they could form an idea of the natural result of such a man exercising his extraordinary influence and impressing his will upon the weak intellect of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was not, therefore, a man who could exercise his own independent judgment ; and the pressure brought to bear upon him by the defendant led him to acquiesce in acts which, but for that influence, he would never have consented to. What was the plan adopted by the defendent, a ' pucka ' business man ? He extended his influence upon the weakminded plaintiff in one way or another until he, an agent, developed into a partner in the hotel concerns, to the capital account of which he had not contributed a pie. The court would find that until then there was a fiduciary relation between the agent and the principal. The defendant never for a moment let go his influence upon the plaintiff's weak mind. He dominated in every department of the hotel and controlled all arrangements. He kept the cash, he kept the books, and he had his sons watching and guarding every movement of the plaintiff. One of the sons, it was not denied, was made to sleep in the same soom as the plaintiff. Defendant did not relax the exercise of his influence upon the plaintiff from 1881 to 1891, when the alleged adjustments were made and the new deed of partnership was executed. Mr. Vicajee trusted that in dealing with the issues in the case his lordship would be guided by the documents, and the documents only, and not by the coloured oral statements of the defendant and his witnesses.

His lordship said he was of opinion that the accounts should be taken from the earliest period.

Mr. Vicajee, after expressing his thanks to his lordship for thus shortening his argument, addressed himself to some of the documents put in in the case, urging the view he took upon a plain construction of them. Without intending to make any personal reflection, Mr. Vicajee said that, in the preparation of the documents the interests of the plaintiff were not properly protected. The partnership being dissolved, the learned counsel said the remaining question was the appoinment of receiver, and he suggested the appointment of the Official Assignee, who might be assisted by the manager.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship, in delivering his judgment in the case, said the first three issues dealt with allegations of fraud. There was not, however, a tittle of evidence to prove fraud. In the execution of the deed of partnership the plaintiff acted freely and voluntarily, which was shown not only by the evidence of its execution and attestation, but also by other evidence to the effect that the defendant was the plaintiff's partner. His lordship held that the parties were substantially partners of each other, and that there was no fraud in the matter. As to the settlement of the accounts, the amounts of the drawings were ascertained and the accounts were actually signed by the plaintiff, and, therefore, there was no fraud. The evidence for the defence most conclusively disproved that the new deed of partnership was in any way executed by fraud ; and the charge of fraudulent inducement, in his lordship's opinion, entirely fell to the ground. The charge of undue influence was almost the same as the other charge, but they had been made separately in this case. It seemed to his lordship that the plaintiff was a man of no great intelligence, but his lordship concluded upon the evidence that he must have known that he signed a deed of partnership when he executed the document of 24th August, 1891. Defendent was at first an agent, and afterwards a partner ; and from the way in which the hotels prospered, he must have been a very good agent and partner indeed. There was, his lordship said, no evidence of any undue influence exercised upon the plaintiff's mind. The evidence rested only on the alleged imbecility of mind of the plaintiff, which was not proved ; so that as regarded the three documents in question, the prayer of the plaint that they be set aside, must be refused. As to the issue whether the accounts were adjusted and signed from time to time, his lordship remarked that the partnership must be treated as having existed, as he had already observed, from 1881 down to the present time ; and the insertion of the release clause in the deed must have been the result of a confusion of ideas in the minds of all the parties to it. Only the drawings had been ascertained from time to time ; there was no real adjustment and settlement of accounts at any time. This fact was not impressed upon the plaintiff's weak mind, and he assented to the release. His lordship said that the release clause could not be upheld under the circumstances. His lordship therefore passed a decree for dissolation of partnership from this date, the accounts to be taken from 1st July, 1881, having regard to the adjustments of drawings down to the 24th August, 1891.

Mr. Lang proposed that the acting Prothonotary, Mr. L. N. Banajee, be appointed receiver.

Mr. Vicajee objected, and suggested the name of Mr. C. A. Turner, who was willing to act as receiver.

His lordship said that unless the parties agreed, he must appoint Mr. Turner receiver.

The parties did not agree, and his lordship appointed Mr. C. A. Turner as receiver. The plaintiff was to pay the costs of the suit up to date.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the principle prize winners at the last meeting of the Indian Rifle Association :—

MATCH I.—The President's Prize. Ten shots at 700 yards.

	Points.		Points.
Capt Thelwall, Phillaur	49	Corpl Flynn, Allahabad	48
Qr-Mr-Sgt Atkins, Allahabad	48	Sergt Green, Kotri	48
		Sergt Dr McKenna, Poona	48

MATCH II.—The Bhownagar Prize. Ten shots at 600 yards.

Sergt Caffrey, Poona	50	Major Rickie, Sibi	47
Sergt Dr McKenna, Poona	48		

MATCH III.—The Members Match. Ten shots at 500 yards.

Sergt Green, Kotri	50	Jamr. Major Singh, Jhelum	49
Sergt Caffrey, Poona	49	Major Tickner, Kotri	49
Sergt Griffiths, Poona	49	Corpl Viney, Nowgong	49

MATCH IV.—The Nizam's Prize. Ten shots at 900 yards.

Major Tickner, Kotri	46	Major Rickie, Sibi	44
Corpl Flynn, Allahabad	44		

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize. Ten shots at 800 yards.

Sergt Light, Nowgong	49	Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona	48
Sergt-Major Harwood, Calcutta	48		

MATCH VI.—The Kolhapur Cup. Ten shots at 200 yards.

Major Tickner, Kotri	49	Capt Thelwall, Phillour	48
Sergt Paxton, Allahabad	48	Segt Winter, Phillour	48

MATCH VII.—Open to all comers. Ten shots at 600 yards.

Sgt Edwards, Chandausi	50	Sgt-Maj Harwood, Calcutta	46
Corpl Flynn, Allahabad	48		
Maj Rickie Sibi	46		

MATCH VIII.—The Meakin Prize. Ten shots at 500 yards.

Hon K B D Pudumji, Poona	50	Capt Thelwall, Phillour	49
Pte Ricketts, Nowgong	50	Havil. Umra, Jhelum	49

MATCH IX.—The Members Match. Ten shots at 200 yards.

Sgt Green, Kotri	49	Corpl Viney, Nowgong	48
Maj Tickner, Kotri	49		

MATCH X.—The Long Range Contest. Ten shots at 1,000 yards.

Sgt Light, Nowgong	50	Vol Meakins, Phillour	47
Maj Rickie, Sibi	49		

MATCH XI.—Open to all comers. Ten shots at 900 yards.

Corpl Flynn, Allahabad	50	Sgt-Major Harwood, Calcutta	49
Maj Rickie, Sibi	50		

MATCH.—The Travancore Prize. Ten shots at 800 yards.

Lt Rice, Edward, Alhabad	50	Maj Rickie, Sibi	50
Havil Balasingh, Jhelum	50	Corpl Viney, Nowgong	50

MATCH XIII.—The Janjira Prize.

Corpl Viney, Nowgong	58	Sgt Light, Nowgong	57
Pte Boast, Nowgong	57		

MATCH....The " Diana "

Mrs Burder, Bombay	64	Mrs Curtis, Poona	62
Mrs Quill, Poona	64	Mrs Webb, Poona	62
Mrs Symons, Meerut	63	Miss Bromley, Poona	61
Mrs Bright, Kotri	62	Mrs Vidal, Poona	61

Match XV. The Bayley Contest.

Sgt Winter, Philhour	69	Capt Thelwall, Phillour	68
Vol Meakins, Phillour	68	Corpl Viney, Nowgong	68

Indian Rifle Association Championship and Gold Medal.
Major J Rickie, Sibi ... 658

Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal.
Corpl J Flynn, Allahabad ... 549

Indian Rifle Association Bronze Medal.
Sgt Light, Nowgong ... 538

National Rifle Association Silver Medal.
Major J Rickie, Sibi ... 228

Bengal Prescy. R. Association Silver Medal.
Major Tickner, Kotri ... 186

Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal.
Sgt Edwards, Chandausi ... 216

Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal.
Sgt Caffrey, Poona ... 187

Bombay Prescy. Rifle Association Silver Medal.
Corpl Rossenrode, Sibi ... 126

DORABJEE PUDUMJEE,
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CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
FOR
CONFERRING DEGREES,
TUESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1894.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P. M., precisely, to Robe, and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P. M.

3.—VISITORS will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

4.—PROCESSION.—At 5-15 P. M. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will RISE and REMAIN STANDING until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION:

I.—FELLOWS.
In order of precedence
(Juniors first).
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Civil Engineering.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of Candidates for a degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate;

The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for their Admission to the Degree;

The PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and Their ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.

6.—Declaration of Degrees conferred.

7.—Awarding of the Kinlock Forbes (1891), James Berkley (1892), Lady Reay (1891), and Bai Shirinbai Ratanshah Parakh (1891) Gold Medals.

8.—The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—Retiring Procession.—The assembly will RISE and REMAIN STANDING, until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows have left the Hall.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 99½ for Consols, and 98¼ for Rentes; and the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered, with the exception of an advance of ⅜ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £57 5/8, and a further reduction of the market rate of discount on short London Bills by ⅛ per cent., say to 1⅞ per cent. The price of Bar Silver remained at 29⅝d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was 7/8 cents dearer, at 64 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅝d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £100,000 in Silver to this port, and £20,000 to Calcutta; bringing up the shipments of the metal to Bombay since the beginning of the year to £1,060,000, besides £80,000 shipped to Calcutta.

To-day an eighth of yesterday's advance in the price of Rupee Paper was lost, the quotations coming £57½; and the market rate of discount in six months' sight Indian Bank paper was put down 1/8 per cent. to 1 7/8; but all other financial quotations, including that for Bar Silver, are unaltered. In New York, however, the price of the metal declined ⅜ cent, say to 63⅝ cents per oz.; Exchange on London having returned to Thursday's quotation of 4·87½ dollars.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool having been quoted at 4s. 11d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 2,420,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted to-day at 36¾s. per 416lbs., at which business has been done, for April-May shipment to Dunkirk; the tone of the market being flat.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb., and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but, in East Indians, Bengals were ⅛d. per lb., and Westerns and Coconadas, 1-16 per lb., lower. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

"Good" Oomra, and "Fine" Broach at Havre were 1¼ fcs. lower, at fcs. 43, and fcs. 50¼, respectively.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed as on Friday evening as to tone, and with prices of ready Cotton all unchanged; but with American Arrivals 1-64d. higher, making the extreme quotations 4 9-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for June-July. The Sales are 6,000 bales; Imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 66,000 bales. The Imports were 32,000 bales smaller, at 119,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 45,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was heavier, by 60,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 45,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 80,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 7,000 bales more in sight, the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, an increase this year of 242,000 bales compared with 1893, but a decrease of 195,000 bales as against 1892, and in the case of East Indians, an increase of 38,000 bales, and of 28,000 bales respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool remained unchanged throughout the week; but Arrivals advanced 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb.; the spot quotation yesterday having been ⅛d. lower than on the corresponding day last year, though higher, by ⅛d. per lb., than 1892.

Prices of Cotton in New York were virtually unchanged yesterday at 7 15-16 cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·82 cents for May Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making the week's total about the same as that for the same week last year, though only half of that in 1892; the total figures now showing an increase this season of 893,000 bales, compared with last, but a decrease of 819,000 bales, compared with the years before. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 6,370,000 bales, compared with 6,290,000 bales visible on the previous Friday.

Again to-day there has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York; but Futures for May are 3 points higher, at 7·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 14,000 bales last year, and 24,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	72,000	71,000	141,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	81,000	25,000	88,000
" " Continent.......	38,000	47,000	80,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	5,065,000	4,172,000	5,884,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,163,000	1,601,000	2,516,000
" to Continent do. ..	1,664,000	1,348,000	1,712,000
" Stock in the Ports	970,000	963,000	1,197,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Total supply of all kinds	4,460,000	4,217,550	4,655,150
" " Surats	240,000	202,160	212,260
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,718,000	1,657,930	1,673,000
" London	8,000	6,000	8,500
American Afloat	180,000	117,000	220,000
East Indian "	6,000	7,000	10,000
Total ...	1,912,000	1,787,930	1,911,500
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5d.	3 3-4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	4 5-16d.	3 1-4d.
Difference.....	⅝d.	11-16d.	½d.

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a moderate scale to-day, and the feeling has been firm at an advance of Re. 1 per candy in Broach, Bhownugger, and Dharwar. Exporters have contracted for 400 Oomra, for March delivery, at Rs. 190; and 350 Bombay-pressed Dhollera, in the same position, at Rs. 203; and they have bought 1,000 ready Bengals, at Rs. 150/78; and 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 177¼; while the Mills have taken 150 New Dhulia, at Rs. 164; and 100 Sheagaum, at Rs. 186¼; and 100 each of old Bhagalkote at Rs. 168; and Veerumgaum at Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also become quiet at a decline of 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, with only a moderate demand from shippers, and we now quote:—

Linseed..............................	Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	" 6-12-0 to 6-13-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-4-0 to 6-6-0 "
Do. Red do. ...	" 5-14-0 to 6-0-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	8,189	bales.
Wheat..............................	10,750	cwts.
Linseed..............................	47,647	"
Rapeseed..............................	7,466	"
Gingelly..............................	6,296	"
Poppyseed..............................	2,032	"
Groundnuts..............................	28,349	"
Castorseed..............................	1,681	"
Rice..............................	9,897	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Forward tonnage has been offering at yesterday's rates, but no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 1 5/8 to 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat throughout the day; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rate however few ready Bills have offered; but we have heard of a fair amount being done for March delivery, at 1s. 1¾d., for April at 1s. 1 11-16d., and for May, at 1s. 1 5/8d. For forward Telegraphic there has been but little enquiry to-day, and Calcutta is reported slightly firmer than yesterday; our closing rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 21-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·45¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened 101¼ for Fours, both for Money and Account; but rates soon advanced to 102, and 101 7/8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed; 3½ per cents. being quoted at 99.

SHARES are dull; but quotations are nominally unchanged lacking the test of actual business.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

DEATH.

CHALK—February 19, 1893, at Parli Hill, Bandora, Frank Chalk, Solicitor, Bombay, suddenly.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DELMERICK—February 5, at Budaon, the wife of C.S Delmerick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—PITCHER—February 10, at Christ Church Morar, by the Revd. T M M Griffiths, M A Chaplain of Agra, assisted by the Revd L Klugh, Chaplain of Jhansi, Webster Boyle Gordon, Under-Secretary to Government, N-W P (Irrigation Department), to Rose Ethel, eldest daughter of Colonel Duncan G Pitcher I S C.

VOST—LAURIE—February 5, at St. George's, Agra, by the Revd T M M Griffiths, Henry second son of the late Dr Henry Vost, FRCSE, to Pauline Emma (Lonna), eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Laurie, of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

BETHUNE—February 9, at Bangalore, Edward, infant son of Captain and Mrs E C Bethune, aged 4 months.

HAMPTON.—February 12, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of consumption, Frank Birch Hampton late of the Bishnath Tea Company, aged 26 years.

TAYLOR.—February, 13, at Calcutta, Mr Thomas Taylor, 38 years, from the effects of a fall from a horse.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.

WHATEVER may be said as to the expediency of appointing the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic, especially at a period of financial strain and stress, no one can withhold approval of the manner in which the duty imposed upon them has been carried out by her Majesty's "trusty and well-beloved" Commissioners, to quote the term used in the warrant of appointment. Conscious of the prevailing feeling in India, that it is unjust to saddle upon this country a moiety of the cost of an enquiry held contrary to the wishes of the Indian people, Lord Brassey, from the outset, intimated his intention of paying his own travelling expenses, an example which, we believe, is being followed by some of his Lordship's colleagues. In other directions also the President has done his best to minimise the necessarily heavy outlay involved. More particularly is this the case in regard to that most fruitful form of economy—the saving of time. When the Commission was first appointed cynics, both here and at home, predicted that the members would avail themselves of the opportunity to have at the cost of the public exchequer, a pleasant cold weather holiday tour, devoted partly to sight-seeing and partly to recording evidence. These predictions were entirely mistaken. The Commissioners have from the first to last set an example of industry worthy of all praise. They have scarcely given themselves a day's holiday since their arrival; they have lived laborious days and worked, very literally from morn till noon, from noon to dewy eve. Since November 15, when they first assembled in Calcutta, the Commissioners have held no less than 73 sittings, in widely distant parts of the Empire, involving long and wearisome journeys. As an instance of their industry, it may be mentioned that with an interval of about twenty minutes for luncheon the Commission sat here the other day from eleven o'clock until six. But the actual sittings do not represent the whole of the day's work done. A printed summary of the evidence to be given during the day goes to each member early in the morning, and requires careful perusal in order to enable the recipient to cross-examine the witnesses. A considerable amount of correspondence and many visits of inspection and enquiry also fall to the share of the members, and when a witness "puts in" any pamphlet or other work, it is referred to some particular member of the Commission for his decision whether the insertion of extracts from it in the Appendix to the report is desirable. As most of the books or pamphlets thus put in are of a medical character, Sir William Roberts has the pleasure of carrying out the major part of this duty, and during last week had pretty well a dozen medical treatises to deal with. Lord Brassey has throughout distinguished himself by his genial courtesy to all who have come in contact with the Commission. Every witness even the most prolix has been able to rely upon kind and sympathetic treatment at the hands of the President.

The vigilance with which the evidence is being watched by Mr. Pease and Mr. Wilson on the part of the opiumist agitators apparently does not satisfy Mr. Prautch, who, after being examined the other day, took upon himself to accuse a previous witness—Mr. McLaughlan Slater—of making two incorrect statements. Mr. Slater had deposed that the Oriental Life Assurance Company have never been called upon to pay a claim for a death brought about by the use of opium, and also that they have assured 20,000 native lives. Mr. Prautch "wanted to know how it was if these things were so that the Company had recently contested a claim in the law-courts because the deceased took opium; and also how it was that in a prospectus issued last year the Company, said to have assured 20,000 native lives, gave the total number of policies in force as 14,967. The Commission naturally drew Mr. Slater's attention to what Mr. Prautch had said, and on Saturday the Actuary of the Oriental Company appeared before the Commission and easily refuted Mr. Prautch's fallacious methods of argument. The Company, he said, did not contest the claim in question because the deceased took opium. Their contention was that the policies were obtained through fraud and misrepresentations. Amongst the various matters constituting such misrepresentations was the fact that the assured in his personal statement had not mentioned that he was a confirmed opium-eater. If he had stated this circumstance, it would have led to inquiry as to what extent the habit was indulged in. If the result of such inquiry had been that he was an immoderate opium-eater, the Company would have hesitated before accepting the risk. The case was based upon entirely different circumstances. The point of opium-eating had very little to do with the acceptance of the life (or refusal to pay, the claims) which it was contended in the High Court was secured through personation, fraud, and gross misrepresentation as to the assured's age, which the Company contended had been not 52, as alleged, but considerably over 65. Mr. Slater added that though judgment have been given against the Company, they had been strongly advised to appeal. The Company's defence showed that the concealment of the fact of opium-eating was only a minor circumstance. With regard to Mr. Prautch's point as to the number of policies, Mr. Slater had no difficulty in showing that Mr. Prautch's figures gave the number in force on December 31, 1892, whereas the figures Mr. Slater put in evidence were based on the present position of the Company. The actual number of native life assurers on the books at the present time is 20,576, so that Mr. Slater was well within the mark when he gave his original evidence. This little incident is another side-light into the reprehensible habit indulged by prohibitionists of making sweeping assertions without taking any pains to verify them.

Perhaps the most direct prohibitionist evidence as to the alleged sales of wives and children to buy opium that has as yet been placed before the Commission was that given on Saturday by a student of the Elphinstone College—Mr. Sardarsingji Bana. He said that he had seen a girl sold for five tolas of opium and half-a-pound of wheat. It did not occur to the young witness, or to those who put him forward to tell this singular story that if girls are sold openly for a few grains of opium and half a pound of wheat, Kathiawar maidens must be drugs in the market. It was strange that part at least of the price was not paid in money. Mr. Horne's opium-eater did not presume so far on his credulity as to say that he sold his wife for half a pound of wheat and a few grains of opium; he claimed that he had received Rs. 20 for his better-half. The Smithfield price of a wife in England is generally supposed by French men to be one shilling and sixpence. Even making allowance for the loss by exchange, Rs. 20 is a reasonable sum, and were it not that missionary witnesses have told the Commission that every opium-eater is an habitual liar who could not tell the truth even if he tried, some credence might be given to the story retailed with such entire trust by Mr. Horne. Mr. Sardarsingjee described the transaction which he saw, or fancied he saw, in some detail. The sale took place in the east of Kathiawar and the girl's father was a Girassia belonging to the Kumbhar caste. He described the transaction as a sudden one, and said the girl was sold as a maid-servant to the buyer. Sir James Lyall suggested by means of a question that money was being paid by the Girassia on the occasion of his daughter's wedding. The witness admitted that the custom of monetary payments to the bridegroom at weddings prevails amongst the Kumbhar caste. Here we have the only direct, if faltering, evidence of an eye-witness which can in any way support a petition, almost as famous as that of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, to the effect that wives and children are sold for the sake of the drug. Mr. Sardarsingji might have been somewhat more closely interrogated on the subject than he was. He may or may not be mistaken in his impression of the purport of the transaction, but the allegation is one that the anti-opiumists will not willingly let die. The Commission has yet five days left to it in India, and it would be well worth while to institute enquiry in the village where the transaction is alleged to have taken place. No one on the Commssion is better qualified to get at the facts than Mr. Haridass Veharidass, whose intimate knowledge of the natives of India has all through proved of great value to his colleagues. The only other noticeable feature of Saturday's sitting was the evidence of Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, who defended himself with straightforward perspicuity from the charges brought against him by Mr. Prautch and others—charges concerning which legal proceedings for defamation of character are now pending.

Now that such importance is attached to the ability of soldiers of European Armies to swim, it is necessary that more serious efforts should be made in the British and Indian Armies to teach officers and men that useful art. For many years both here and at home it has been customary for bathing parades to be held, but it has been the exception to make arrangements for teaching the men to swim. Encouraging progress has been made latterly at Kirkee and elsewhere in this Presidency, but it would appear that in Bengal swimming instruction is more systematically carried on. The report on the swimming course of the 9th Bengal Lancers forms one of the features of the latest number of the Journal of the United Service Institution. The Adjutant-General in India has published it for the information of officers commanding other regiments. It seems that a recognised course of swimming was carried by the 9th Bengal Lancers in May and June last, in obedience to the orders of the General Officer commanding at Peshawar, who when he witnessed the final practices, was much struck by the confidence displayed by both men and horses. Many of the horses galloped into the Kabul river where it is a hundred yards wide, and appeared to enjoy the swim as much as the men who evinced the greatest keenness and interest. The river runs with a current of four miles an hour but no horse was carried much more than a hundred yards down-stream. The men on arriving at the river bank for swimming drill had to dismount, undress, unsaddle, pack saddles and kits in blankets, load kits in boats, mount, advance, and swim river, unload boats, dress, saddle mount, advance a hundred yards, dismount, and fire a volley. The whole of this operation occupied twenty minutes on the average for each squadron, a remarkably rapid performance, especially where the width of the river and velocity of the current are taken into account. The few men who were unable to swim crossed in the boats with the kits, their horses being led by the best swimmers, who are said to have found no difficulty in managing two horses. Rafts were floated and the horses made to pull them, and though some of the animals, including the charger of the Commanding Officer, at first refused to enter deep water it was found that a very little training, only was necessary to induce them to swim across. For this advance not more then three days was necessary. Only two horses in the regiment were found to be utterly unable to swim. After four days the horses of non-swimmers could be driven into the water with those of the swimmers and crossed in rear of them without giving the least trouble. In the paper which the Adjutant-General communicates to the "Journal" the whole course of drill is carefully detailed, each day's procedure and progress being duly noted. Officers commanding other regiments cannot fail to pick up many hints which will enable them to bring their men and horses to the same pitch of perfection as those of the 9th Bengal Lancers.

THE news that Jabez Balfour has been arrested in Argentina, and that unless he persuades the Courts to order his release he will shortly be extradited has given the utmost satisfaction at home. Indeed, Mr. Charles Darling, Q.C., M.P., is quite shocked at the exultation of the London press, and hints that with the exception of the journal which permits him to make his protest, all of them should be cast into prison for contempt of court. He suggests that when the interesting fugitive reaches England it will be necessary to have a change of *venue*, where they would make short work of anybody connected with Liberator schemes. Mr. Darling's tenderness for Mr. Balfour does credit to the learned gentleman's legal training, but he does not find many sympathisers. In a general way "trial by newspaper" is of course to be condemned without qualification, but in this case, if the journals are less reticent than usual, is it to be wondered at? The fate of his Worship, the ex-Mayor of Croydon, Mr. Alderman Hobbs, and of some other eminently respectable persons most surely count for something in discussing Balfour's capture. Moreover, a man who escapes to the other end of the world in order to avoid a prosecution cannot surely complain if people do not afterwards believe entirely in his innocence. On the morning of the day on which Mr. Darling's letter appeared in the *Times* a heart-rending appeal for assistance towards the wretched victims of the Balfour enterprises was mrde public. On the face of this it is not to be wondered at that many people think Mr. Darling's interest in this untried prisoner was a little misplaced. It is said that Balfour's extradition is purely a matter of courtesy to the British Gov-ernment as the result of persistent efforts on the part of the Foreign Office, and is not to be considered as implying any right on the part of the British Government to demand it.

THE anarchist Bourdin who apparently slipped and fell with disastrous effect to himself while carrying an infernal machine, with intent to blow up the Greenwich Observatory has not been blown to pieces in vain. Mr. Asquith at the Home Office, and Sir Edward Bradford, at Scotland Yard, have bestirred themselves and raided an anarchist club, and put eighty members through a sort of competitive examination to see which of them could be induced to give most information to the authorities. The inquiry has not so far led to any discoveries or disclosures, but the perquisition cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence on miscreants of the Bourdin type. The Continent being too hot for them, England has hitherto been the only land in which those crazy fanatics could seek refuge while plotting their "reprisals" on such representatives of society as the spectators in the orchestra-stalls of an opera house, or the habitues of a café partaking of light refreshment. As long as these gentry confined their overt acts in London to demonstrations in Trafalgar Square they were endured by the too tolerant police. Now that it has been shown that one of the most prominent amongst them contemplated blowing up the Astronomer Royal and his assistants, they must be made to understand that for such madness there is only the choice between the strait-waistcoat and the gallows.

EVERY politician will watch with interest the developments which seem likely to arise from the deadlock between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, that have resulted in the rejection by the latter of the numerous amendments introduced by the former in the Parish Councils Bill. The Liberal Unionists support the Government in the refusal to accept the Lords' amendments and the majorities with which they are thrown out in the Lower House are large, and, according to Reuter continuous. This, of course, implies that the Dissentient Liberals are no longer dissentient on the question which is now at issue between the Liberal Government and the Upper Chamber. The possibility of a question arising sooner or later which would oblige the wing of the Liberal Party which for nearly eight years has acted and voted with the Conservatives—while sitting with the Liberals—either to abjure Liberalism or vote for it, was long foreseen. It would appear that such a question has at length arisen. For the first time since 1886, the Liberal Unionists have voted with the Liberals, and against their Conservative allies. As the issue is not simply whether the Parish Councils Bill shall pass or be shelved like the Employers Liability Bill, but whether the House of Lords is justified in the course which it has taken, the support given to the Government by the Liberal Unionists is a political portent of considerable significance.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment, at the High Court, on Saturday last, in the case in which Cowasjee Pallonjee, a son of old Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, sued Hormusjee Manockjee Mody for a declaration to have certain partnership deeds, purporting to be executed between them on the 23rd June, 1881, and the 24th August, 1891, by which they were constituted partners of the hotels, known as the Apollo and the Apollo Family, as well as an alleged adjustment of accounts and a release, dated 14th October, 1889, set aside. The plaintiff in the case also prayed for a dissolution of partnership, to which the defendant had assented, and for the appointment of a receiver, who was to collect the assets and sell the hotels as a going concern. His lordship held that the charges of fraudulent inducement made against the defendant entirely fell to the ground. It seemed to his lordship that the plaintiff was a man of no great intelligence, but his lordship concluded upon the evidence that he must have known that the document he executed was a deed of partnership, and not his will, as he alleged. There was no evidence either of any undue influence exercised upon the plaintiff's mind by the defendant, who had proved a very good manager and partner, under whom the hotel property had continued to prosper. His lordship passed a decree for dissolution of partnership from Saturday's date, the accounts to be taken by the Commissioner from 1st July, 1881, having regard to the adjustments of drawings by the partners down to the 24th August, 1891. Mr. C. A. Turner was appointed receiver, the plaintiff being ordered to pay the costs of the suit up to date.

A SUM of Rs. 40,758 has been sanctioned by the Government of India on account of grants-in-aid for cantonment funds in Burma. This sum has been distributed as follows:—Mandalay, Rs. 29,042; Myingyan, Rs. 1,496; Bhamo, Rs. 2,000; Shwebo, Rs. 2,400; Meiktila, Rs. 1,520; Myamyo, Rs. 1,300. No grants-in-aid have been asked for the stations of Thayetmyo, Moulmein, and Tounghoo. A sum of Rs. 4,000 asked for the station of Rangoon has not been sanctioned, pending a report called for by the Government of India on the possibility of levying an octroi tax in the cantonment as a means of increasing its income.

IT will be interesting to Honorary Magistrates to learn that in the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal they are exempted from service as jurors or assessors. According to this view they are judges within the meaning of section 320 of the Criminal Code, but apparently the section does not apply to the Calcutta High Court, as it is explanatory of section 319, which relates to ordinary Courts of Session. Sir Charles Paul points out that the word "Judge" is not defined in the Criminal Procedure Code, and holds that under the last paragraph of section 4 of the Code all words and expressions used therein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not therein defined shall be deemed to have the meaning respectively attributed to them by the Code. Under section 19 of the Indian Penal Code the word "Judge" denotes, among others, every person who is empowered by law to give in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment. "Under these circumstances," says the Advocate-General, "I am of opinion that Honorary Magistrates are judges within the meaning of section 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and are as such exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors." No resolution on the subject has been issued by the Government of India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIAM QUESTION.

THE DELIMITATION POSTPONED.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir E. Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the delimitation of the Upper Mekong has been postponed until the autumn for climatic reasons.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

The Commons continue rejecting by large majorities the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON A GERMAN IRONCLAD.

A frightful accident has occurred at Kiel on the occasion of the trial of speed of the German ironclad, Brandenburg, when a steam-pipe exploded, killing forty-one men on the spot and injuring seven.

FEB. 18.

Advices from Kiel state that four more deaths have taken place from the explosion on board the Brandenburg.

THE ANARCHIST BOURDIN.

Bourdin, who was killed by the bomb explosion at Greenwich, was a prominent person amongst the London Anarchists.

It is surmised that he intended to blow up the Observatory, but nothing is known for certain.

THE ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

SEIZURE OF PAPERS.

FEB. 17.

The police have made a raid on the "Autonomie," an Anarchist Club, in London, and seized a number of papers.

Eighty Anarchists were also examined, but no arrests were made.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that yellow fever has attacked the British, American, Austrian, and Portuguese men-of-war there, and that the Austrian commander has died.

The fever is also raging amongst the merchant shipping.

THE ITALIAN RIOTS.

ROME, FEB. 18.

Two of the leaders in the late riots at Massa have been sentenced by court-martial to twenty-five and twelve years' solitary imprisonment, respectively.

TROOPING NEWS.

The troopship Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth and the Serapis sailed for Bombay yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

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THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a public meeting, at the Town Hall, on Monday week, to protest against Lord Kimberley's action in regard to the currency question and weekly sale of Council drafts.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AT BELUCHISTAN.

General Sir James Browne leaves Calcutta to-night on his return to Quetta. Under ordinary circumstances his tenure of office as Agent to the Governor-General at Beluchistan, ceases in September, but it is probable he may obtain an extension.

FIRE AT THE HOWRA JUTE MILLS.

A destructive fire occurred at the Howra jute mills yesterday, which did considerable damage, the loss being estimated at nearly a lakh of rupees but fortunately all the property was fully insured.

A DISTINCTION FOR LADY ELGIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

H. M. the Queen-Empress has conferred the Order of the Crown of India upon Lady Elgin.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Government offices in Calcutta will formally close on March 31, re-opening at Simla, on April 2.

THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER.

Mr. Pritchard, Public Works Minister, has definitely decided not to take leave for home during the current year.

THE WAZIRIS.

There will be no expedition into the Waziri country this spring, as the tribesman who killed a Jamadar of the Border Militia last month has been delivered up to the Assistant Commissioner of Tonk by the Mahsud Jirga.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

The Budget will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, on March 22, and come up for discussion a week later.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council has been summoned for to-day for the transaction of general departmental business.

SIR EDWARD BUCK.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, proceeds on five weeks' privilege leave to Southern Europe at the end of the current month.

THE ROYAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, Secretary to the Opium Commission, and who has been attached to the Commission during its peregrinations in India, will proceed home on special duty in connection with work yet to be done in the matter of their report by Lord Brassey and his colleagues.

LECTURES ON MEAT RATIONS TO SOLDIERS.

It has been decided to keep in abeyance the proposal to hold a course of oral and practical lectures during the present cold season for the instruction of regimental officers on the subject of meat rations to soldiers, owing to the difficulty experienced in providing officers to deliver the contemplated lectures.

CHOLERA BACILLUS.

The elaborate researches which have recently been carried out in the laboratory attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India are all against the supposition that there is any one specific cholera bacillus. The special assistant in the laboratory has been cultivating colonies of these germs for some years back, and the conclusion to which his investigations lead is that, although they may complicate a cholera case, they cannot be blamed for causing it. Any definite relation between the occurrence of cholera and the presence of any particular species of cholera bacillus cannot be shown to exist, and with this any theory ascribing choleraic condition to the action of any distinct species of intestinal organism which has yet been discovered comes to the ground.

THE ASSAM GARRISON.

It has been decided that the garrison of Assam is in future to consist of four infantry battalions only, as the Surma Valley Military Police Battalion has been augmented. The reduction in the strength will be made next cold weather, when Silchar will be garrisoned by one wing of the Bengal Infantry head-quarters, the other wing being located at Dibrugarh.

A NEW VENTURE.

Mr. Prestage, the *Pioneer* is informed, will shortly leave Simla for Pangi, on the Sutlej, about 150 miles from Simla, with a view to establishing wool cleaning and pressing machinery some where in the locality. The idea that has presented itself to his mind is to purchase wool from the Tibetans, and have it cleared and compressed for export to England. Contingently on establishing the above business on the Sutlej it is proposed to extend the Hindustan-Tibet Road from where it now ends to the Chinese frontier, a distance of about fifty miles, in order that the carriage of wool between Tibet and Hindustan may be facilitated.

A NEW EDITION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

In connection with the preparation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kindom, the latter have asked for a list of suggestions by the medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India relating to any part of the British Pharmacopœia such as their knowledge of pharmacology and pharmacy of India may enable them to make. The Government of India have decided to obtain information by means of a committee composed of Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, Resident Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, and the senior medical officer of the British Troops at Calcutta.

ISSUE OF LEE-METFORD AMMUNITION.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of the Lee-Metford ammunition to British corps at the rate of Rs. 50 per 1,000 rounds, subject to a maximum limit of 20,000 rounds annually for each regiment or battalion. All payment for ammunition required by regiments in excess of 20,000 rounds is to be paid for at full cost price, imported ammunition being charged for at current rates of exchange.

OBITUARY.

Captain Colley, 16th Lancers, died from enteric fever, at Lucknow, on Friday.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

A LIVELY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Tramway Company was held last evening. Mr. Chalk, Managing Director, took the chair under instructions of the Board of Directors. A great deal of opposition was manifested by those shareholders who had not paid their calls, and who were requested to retire. On their refusal a police inspector was sent for, but ultimately they were allowed to remain on condition that they did not speak or vote. A discussion on the proposition that a local advisory board be formed was of a very acrimonious nature, but after several amendments had been defeated, the proposition was carried. A representative board was appointed.

THE NORTON-SULLIVAN CASE.

FEB. 18.

The Norton adultery case has been adjourned to 17th April.

LORD AND LADY WENLOCK'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock embarked at noon, to-day, in the steam-ship Bengal, for Calcutta, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Abington, Lady Cecil Bertie, Miss Moffat, Mr. MacCartie, Private Secretary, Captain the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary, and Captains Holmes and Lascelles, Aides-de-Camp.

THE PRABAS-PATTAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 18.

With the consent of the court the prosecution withdrew the charges against the accused Abhram Nurmahmed, and he was thereupon acquitted and discharged. The Musulman police constables Kamurali Basam Rehmat and Nathu Tefa were next examined. They proved the Musalman riot at Dehotsarg, but did not identify any out of the accused. Sonda Ramsi, a Hindu police constable, was also examined, but did not identify any out of the accused. Police Constables Ruda Jina, Shahu Dilbud, Hasan Nathu, and Hasan Gulmahomed were offered for cross-examination and were cross-examined. Police Constable Keshav Rowji was offered for cross-examination but was declined. Doctor Mohamedhusen, examined, deposed that he treated three out of the accused who stated that they had been hurt in the riots. Ganeshdas Mugatram and Shiaramdas, who had both been severely wounded in the riots, examined, deposed to the attack near the Chhapri, and identified some out of the accused. Mahashanker Ghola, examined, identified some of those that attacked the Hindus at the chhapri. Govindji Dayal identified some of the accused as being concerned in assailing the Hindus in the chhapri and on the agashi. Govindsing, a police naik, examined, deposed to seeing crowds of Musalmans proceeding to the masjids of Patan after the riots.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 18.

M. M. steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

N. L. steamer Hohenstaufen, from Bremen, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 18.

H. M. S. Brisk, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 5/8
Bar Silver	29 1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	119,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,718,000	"
" " Surats	11,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR.

THE German man-of-war Moewe, under the command of Captain Hartmann, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 13th instant. Since last year she had been cruising on the German East African Coast. She left Zanzibar on the 18th January last, and proceeded to Seychelles, after which she went to Colombo. She has come here to be docked for repairs and will remain in Bombay harbour for about a month, and then will proceed to the German East African coast. She is equipped with four big guns and five quick-firing guns, and has a compliment of 120 officers and men all told.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland Mails of February 2, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 11 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J M Graham
Mr and Mrs Kennedy and child
Miss Thompson
Lieut Mrs Lindsay Bell
Lieut Welman
Mr J E Davis
Miss Wimbush
Mr and Mrs Goodwin Austin
Mr F C Jones
Miss Lily Fraser
Col and Mrs Maltby, child and infant.
Mr F J Preston
Capt Maconochie
Miss E M Roberts
Miss Vores
Mrs Harvie
Mr W Clarke
Comdr Fisher
Mr and Miss King
Mr Paris and 2 daughters
Mr J W Bennett
Mrs Fane
Miss Hughes
Mr Goodall
Miss Evans
Mr A Samad
Mr M Israel
Mr and Mrs Macpherson
Mr W Scott

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt and Mrs Wood, and infant
Mr and Mrs J P Hogan and child
Mr and Mrs Spinner
Surg-Maj Clarkson
Kumar Shri Ramsinhji
Mr C F Egerton
Mr H G Gell
Maj Hawkes
Mr E L Hamilton
Mrs Gordon
Mr J Gemmell
Mrs H L Dyer
Mr Greeven
2 Misses Wyckoff
Mr Marshall
Mr Fisher
Mr and Mrs Soynbee
Mr Mrs L Hawkins
Miss Wolff

FROM GIBRALTAR—Capt and Mrs Barboza and 2 daughters.

FROM PORT SAID—Mr Scrini.

FROM ADEN—Mr Todhunter.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

THE COURT.

THE *London Gazette* of Tuesday contains the formal announcement of the Queen's consent to the marriage of the Princess Melita of Coburg with the Grand Duke of Hesse.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords met on Thursday, last week. to consider the second reading of the Parish Councils' Bill, which was moved by the Marquis of Ripon. Lord Salisbury offered no opposition to the motion, but he condemned the interference with ecclesiastical charities and especially the changes proposed in the Poor Law, a wholly different subject. The Duke of Devonshire and the Archbishop of Canterbury also took exception to some of the provisions of the Bill, but, after some further discussion, the second reading was agreed to. On Monday the Commons' reasons for objecting to the Lords' amendments to the Employers' Liabilility Bill were taken into consideration. A motion by Lord Ripon that the House do not insist upon its "contracting-out" amendment was negatived by 125 against 22.

A meeting of peers was held at Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-street on Friday last, to consider the course to be adopted with respect to the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils' Bills. About 100 peers attended.

POLITICAL.

A report that Mr. Gladstone had determined to resign office was circulated on Wednesday by a London evening paper. It was contradicted immediately by an official statement, made by Sir Algernon West, on Mr. Gladstone's authority, to the effect that the statement that he has definitely decided, or has decided at all, on resigning office is untrue.

Mr. Chamberlain on Saturday, at the annual dinner of the Birmingham jewellers and silver-smiths, said that he believed the general commercial depression which was now prevalent would only be temporary. It was due to the foolish tariff policy of some foreign countries and to the universal unrest and disquiet created by the existence of those vast armies which confronted one another on the Continent. All that could be done by the Government of this country was to lose no opportunity of finding new markets and developing old ones, and to maintain our naval supremacy and our control of the great ocean highways.

On Monday Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large Unionist meeting at Stourbridge. He contended that the cause of the failure of the Government to pass useful legislation was not obstruction. The explanation was the want of good faith which had been displayed by the Government. The legislative proposals of the Government on British questions were really devised to pick a quarrel with the House of Lords.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Consevative Club at Edgbastan on Tuesday, dwelt on the sincerity and solidity of the Unionist alliance, which had been effected and continued without a sacrifice of principle on either hand. He had no sympathy with the new Radicalism, which meant disintegration at home and disruption abroad.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P., at a meeting of Conservative workers in East Manchester, urged the necessity of maintaing and perfecting the Unionist organization in the constituency. Nobody could tell when the next general election would come, but when it did it would come suddenly, and they must be prepared for any contingency.

Sir John Gorst, speaking at Hyde, on Friday, advocated the establishment of boards of arbitration, with statutory powers to settle labour disputes.

At the annual dinner of the Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture, Mr. Chaplin, referring to the subject of agricultural depression, said the continuous fall of prices was the insurperable difficulty. He did not believe in protection as a remedy, seeing that protectionist countries were suffering equally with ourselves. The real cause he believed to be a monetary one—the appreciation of gold, and the only remedy was bimetallism.

Mr. Manfield, M.P., has announced his intention not to seek re-election at Northampton.

The Conservative party in East Northamptonshire have decided to invite Mr. Lush-Wilson, a son of the late Lord Justice Lush, to become a candidate at the next election in opposition to Mr. Channing, the sitting member.

IRELAND.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting at Bandon on Sunday, in aid of the fund for the support of the evicted tenants, and said the Irish party had satisfied themselves that up to the present time the Government had neglected no opportunity of settling the question. Mr. O'Brien proceeded to contend that in regard to Home Rule the Government had honestly redeemed its pledges, and defended its policy in pushing forward measures of English reform after the House of Lords had rejected the Home Rule Bill.

In the Court of Appeal in Dublin, on Tuesday, the appeal of Mr. Davitt, against the refusal of Judge Boyd to grant him a certificate of conformity in bankruptcy, was allowed, and the certificate was ordered to be granted.

At the annual meeting of the Linen Merchants' Association, held at Belfast on Tuesday, Mr. C H. Richardson, who presided, said that in spite of the M'Kinley Tariff a fairly prosperous trade with the United States had been done during the last four years.

GENERAL.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday morning at Westmnster for the transaction of business. In the Lower House certain further amendments of the Parish Councils Bill were recommended. The House of Laymen also met and passed certain resolutions on the subject of the improverishment of the clergy. The sittings were continued on Wednesday and yesterday.

Sir Gerald Portal died on Thursday last week in London, at the early age of 36, from typhoid fever, following on a recurrence of the malarial fever from which he had suffered while engaged in his recent mission to Uganda.

Lord Roberts was presented on Friday last with the freedom of Cardiff, and in acknowledging the honour insisted on the importance of maintaining our maritime supremacy.

Responding to a toast at the annual dinner of the Junior Engineering Society on Saturday night, Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, said that of the 70 ships authorized by the Naval Defence Act five years ago, 61 would be completed and ready for service by the end of March next, and the remaining nine, which were small, would be very far advanced.

Mr. R. Reid, a member of the Victorian Ministry, speaking at Sheffield on Tuesday, scouted the idea that the Australian colonies would repudiate their national debt, and attributed the ricent banking disasters and commercial depression largely to the excessive demands of the trade unionists.

Another serious land subsidence occurred at Sandgate last week, the sea-wall opposite Battery Point having moved forward about two yards. Large gaps have appeared in the road, and traffic has had to be suspended.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

The Rev. A. H. Sitwell, Assistant Chaplain, Benl (Ret.) ; Mr. H. A. Swinton, late B.C.S. ; Major-Gen. G. T. Hilliard, Mad. (Ret.) ; the Rev. J. Knox, Chaplain, Mad. (Ret) ; Gen. Sir F. Horn, G.C.B. ; Vice Admiral Donald Macleod Mackenzie ; Dr. Rolph Leslie ; Sir H. HumCampbell, Bart. ; Sir H. T. Trywhit ; Prince Ester-hazy ; Count Zichy ; Lady Heywood ; Mme. Blaze de Bury.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual race meeting began on the Mahalakshmi Course, on Saturday afternoon, under conditions very favourable to success. The attendance of spectators was large, most of the enclosures being packed. In the Grand Stand Lord and Lady Harris and a party from Government House were the centre of a fashionable gathering. Owing to the number of troops at present in Bombay the military element was prominent in the ring and paddock. The presence of several members, Mr. Pease among them, of the Royal Opium Commission, was also noticeable. It was a bright afternoon, and a steady breeze from the west tempered the heat of the sun, making matters fairly comfortable for those whose gambling instincts kept them alternating between the bookmakers' stalls and the paddock. The arrangements, thanks to the patient labour and skill of Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, the ever-green assistant secretary of the Western India Turf Club, were perfect. He has made a slight alteration in the position of the stands, which is decidedly superior to the old arrangement. The judge's box has been moved further west, and is now beyond the influence of the "madding crowd," which usually occupies the Trainers' stand. The whole stretch of the "Straight" has been laid with springy turf, which, of course, makes a tremendous improvement in the course. To this may fairly be attributed the very even time registered in each race. The fields ruled small on Saturday, six starters being about the average, but the sport was of a very high order, and that glorious uncertainty, which makes horse-racing so exciting a pastime, was its most conspicuous characteristic.

Of the six attractive events set down on the card for discussion a seven-furlong race for all horses claimed first attention. In a field of seven walers the Mysore interest was very strongly represented by Whirldwind, Promised Land, and Marvel. The last-named being in at a nice weight had the support of the stable ; and a large portion of the public judiciously followed the lead ; but the substitution of the crack jockey Robinson for Mirza as rider of Promised Land induced many to support that over-estimated horse. The pride of place in the lists was held by Minniehaha owing to the great form she recently showed at Calcutta, and considering that the mare is as fit as hands can make her, backers were justified in their choice. Minniehaha had the services of Ebrahim, which was also in favour of her success. A few gamblers nibbled at Cobra, the surprise packet of the last Gymkhana meeting. Marvel and Minniehaha, however, were the only two in the race, and the former after a game struggle secured the verdict by a head. The positions might have been reversed had Ebrahim made his effort sooner. Of the four galloways coloured on the card for the Corinthian Stakes the public would look at nothing but the beautiful Australian mare Roxana, who, in the skilful hands of Captain Harvey Welman, never gave his admirers a moment's anxiety. The Forbes Stakes, the richest prize of the meeting, brought out a small but classy field. Mr. Ali bin Amir's Sir Robert was served up a very hot favourite, which position he maintained to the end, despite the rush made on Child of the Island just before the start. The favourite had the legs of the field from start to finish, and won a very popular victory with ridiculous ease. The best betting race of the day was the Eclipse Stakes, for which six well-known ponies went down to the post. The bulk of public support was secured by the waler pony Bushrat, who came with a big colonial reputation. Mooltan, the winner of the Poona Pony Derby, had a very respectable following. He was much admired in the paddock, and indeed looked fit enough to run for a king's ransom. Zenobia and Clemenson in the saddle were a dangerous combination, but the report that the mare had not got over her last breakdown kept backers off. Some astute ones, on the strength of a recent gallop, backed her heavily, and were well rewarded for their temerity when she romped home the easiest of winners. The favourite was second, but little Mooltan was unplaced. Nine familiar platers contested the much-coveted Gaye Cup, and out of the number backers favoured Sterling, Kohinoor, and Red Gold in the order named. That gay deceiver Artist found only a few bold enough to stake their money on him, and as in the race for the Forbes Stakes last year, when he started on 8 to 1 chance, he revenged the neglect by winning all the way. The public got slightly the better of this reverse in the last race of the day, when Brilliant, the greatest "moral" of the whole day, justified his selection. The starting of Mr. J. Scott was throughout capital.

The Governor's Band played during the races, and the police arrangements were as usual excellent. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—"SUBSTITUTION STAKES."—Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Penalties : Winners—once, 4 lbs. ; twice, 7 lbs. ; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances : Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ; horses landed since 1st August, 1893, 10 lbs. ; accumulative. Entrance, Rs. 30. Entrances to be in the box at the Grand Stand, by 5 p.m., this day. Entries to constitute starting declarations. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr Devaraj Ur's p aus g Marvel, 9st 4lb, Pugh	1
Mr Moochool Shah's b aus m Mininehaha, 9st 10lbs, Ebrahim	2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b aus g Whirlwind, 9st 13lbs, T Kendall	3
MrJ Desraj Ur's br aus H Promised Land, 9st 13lbs, Robinson.	0
Rana Shri Jalumsinghjee's b aus M Sylvan, 8st 7lb, A. Wahed	10
Mr Baptyjs g aus g Scamp, 8st 7lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Baldock's bk aus g Cobra, 7st 11lb, Clemenson	0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Minniehaha ; 2 to 1 against Marvel ; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

After a little trouble at the post, owing to the fractiousness of Cobra, Scott sent them away on terms. Promised Land made play to Marvel, and Whirlwind with Minniehaha lying handy. At the bend Marvel deposed his stable companion and led into the straight, where Minniehaha come through the field and challenged him. By a very game effort the Mysore horse just got home ahead in front of the mare, who was called upon a bit too late, Promised Land was an indifferent third. Time, 1 min. and 31 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Rs. 800, with a starting sweep of Rs. 50. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight : 13-3, to carry 11st. 3lbs. ; allowed for every ¼ inch ; Arabs allowed 10lbs. ; C.B.s, 15lbs. Penalties : Winners of races since 1st May, 1891—once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs., thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate, 10lbs. ; or of Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate, 1st. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances : Maidens, 1st May, 1893, 5lbs. ; Maidens, 10lbs. Distance, ¾ mile.

Messrs Hume and Wexford's b aus m Roxana, 9st. 9lbs. Capt Welman	1
Mr Lyttleton's b a gal Mahseer, 9st. 11lbs., Ebrahim.	2
Mr Burder's rn g w gald Native Cat, 10st. 1lbs., Aga S Shah	3
Mr. Cucat's b cb m Honora, 10st. 2lbs., Robinson	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Roxana ; 3 to 1 against Honora and Mahseer ; and 6 to 1 against Native Cat.

Mahseer jumped off with the lead, which he maintained to the turn for home, where Roxana, who had been lying at his girths, deprived him of it, and going away she won hands down by two lengths. Three lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 24 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Forbes Stakes." Rs. 2,000, with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 100. Second horse to receive Rs. 300, and the third horse Rs. 150 out of the sweepstake. For all Arabs maidens on 1st May, 1893. Weight : Weight for age. Penalties : Winners—once, 3lbs. ; twice, 5 lbs. ; thrice, 7 lbs. ; four times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race, value Rs. 2,000 or upwards, to carry 7lb. extra in addition for each such race won. Allowances : Maidens, 7lbs. ; Galloways, 5lbs. Allowances and penalties accumulative. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st. 2lbs , Ebrahim	1
HH the Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 10st. 6lbs., T Kendall	2
H H Aga Khan's g a h St. Kildare, 9st. 10lbs , Gibbs	3
Mr S A W's b a h Victor, 8st. 10lbs, Ramchurran	0
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's g a h Monsoon, 7st., Lutchman	0

Betting : Evens on Sir Robert ; 2 to 1 against Child of the Island ; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

Victor took up the running from the start and led past the stand followed at an interval by the favourite with Child of the Island a length behind. The two greys were last. At the first mile-post the Mysore representative joined the favourite and the two raced up to the leader, whom they deposed in the run downhill. Emerging from the dip, Sir Robert was seen to have the lead, which he so improved that when the mile and a half was reached there was three lengths of daylight between him and his recent companion. St. Kildare was third. In this order they ran to the bend where Child of the Island made an effort to catch the leader, but without avail. Sir Robert full of going answered the call of Ebrahim and landed the stakes by twelve lengths. Poor third. Time, 4 mins.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes." Rs. 1,500 with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75. Second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third horse Rs. 100 out of the sweepstakes. For all ponies 13-2 and under, Weight : weight for inches. Arabs allowed 12lbs. ; country-breds, 19lbs. Distance : 5 furlongs. Penalties : Winners after the first May, 1891—once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of the aggregate value since 1st May, 1891, of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. ; or of Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate, 1st in addition to the above penalties. Allowances : Maidens 1st May, 1893, 5lbs. ; Maidens 10lbs.

Dr H Martin's b k e m Zenobia, 8st. 1lb., Clemenson	1
Mr Hunter's b aus p Bushrat, 7st. 6lbs., Gibbs	2
Mr J Desarai Ur's b aus p Parakaretu, 9st. 5lbs, Robinson.	3
Mr Essa Bin Khaliffa's ch a p Mudairis, 7st. 9lbs., Ebrahim	0
Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 7st 6lbs., Pugh	0
Mr S A W's g a p Cummer, 7st. 6lbs, Oomer	0

Betting : Evens on Bushrat ; 2 to 1 against Mooltan ; 3 to 1 against Parakaretu ; 4 to 1 against Zenobia ; and 6 to 1 against the others.

Mudairis was in charge for a short time, but was passed by Zenobia and Bushrat. One furlong from home the English mare went to the front and was never headed. Bushrat, Mooltan, and the Mysore pony fought the battle for second place, which the favourite secured by a length. Time, 1 min. and 7 2-5 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup."—Rs. 1,000, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. Second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third horse Rs. 100 from the sweepstakes. For all Arabs. Weight : Weight for age reduced, 7lbs. Penalties : Winners of race—once, 3lbs. ; twice, 5lbs. ; thrice, 7lbs. ; four times or oftener, 10lbs. ; winners of Rs. 10,000 in aggregate, 1st. in addition. Allowances : Maidens, 1st May, 1893, 7lbs. ; Maidens, 10lbs. ; Galloways, 5lbs. Penalties accumulative. Distance : 1 mile.

Mr Abdoola bin Fara's ch a h Artist, 9st 3lbs, Pugh	1
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, st 1 lbs, Gibbs	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim	3
Colonel Reid's ch a h Red Gold, 9st 3lbs, Robinson	0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed	0
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 13lb, Clemenson	0
Mr Hamood Burgash's g a h Budhan, 8st, Mirza	0
Mr. Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Arrow (8st), Luchman	0
Mr Ali Abdulla's b n a h Brunswicker, 8st, Noor Mahomed	0

Betting ; 2 to 1 against Sterling ; 3 to 1 against Kohinoor and Red Gold ; 4 to 1 against Artist ; and 8 to 1 against the others.

They got off in a cluster from which Budhan was first to show out, followed by Artist with Sterling in attendance, all the others close up. At the half-mile post Kohinoor, Artist, and Sterling were in the first flight, and raced together into the straight. Pugh then called on Artist, who answered at once, and led from the distance by three lengths, which interval separated him from the favourite at the finish. Kohinoor was a fair third. Time, 1 min. and 54½ secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangheer Purse."—Rs. 600, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab and Bombay Presidency Country-breds. Galloways : Maidens 1st May, 1893. Weight : Weight for inches. Penalties : Winners—once, 4 lbs. ; twice, 7 lbs. ; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Distance : 1¼ mile. Special extra penalty for winning races of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards—once, 5 lbs. ; twice, or once of Rs. 2,000, 7 lbs. ; thrice of Rs. 1,000, twice of Rs. 2,000, or once of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the penalties as ordinary winners. Allowances. Maidens, 4lbs. ; C.-B.s. 10lbs. Allowances : accumulative.

Messrs Cobb and MacCartie's b a gal Brilliant 8st 12lbs., Robinson.	1
Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Bushari's b a ga Manilla, (9st 7lbs.) T Kendal	2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Bombay, 8s. 7lbs., Ebrahim.	3
Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a gal Mizzle 8st. 10lbs., Mirza	0
Mr. S A. W's g a gal Dholpore 8st. 1 lbs., Clemenson	0
Mr. Abdoola bin Faras's c a gal Bannerol 8st. 7lbs., C B Mahomed.	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Brilliant ; 2 to 1 against Bombay ; 4 to 1 against Manilla ; 5 to 1 against Dholepore and Mizzle ; and 6 to 1 against Bannerol.

Dholepore was first on his legs and led to the dip, the others in a bunch close behind. When again they came into view Bombay was showing the way to Brilliant and Manilla and continued to do so to a quarter of a mile from home, where he was passed by the favourite, who took command, and improving his position in the run home won comfortably by a length from Manilla ,who beat Bombay for second place by two lengths. Time, 2 mins and 30 secs.

PRESENTATION TO AN ORDNANCE OFFICER.

ERE many weeks have passed away, her Majesty's Government transport, will have borne away from Indian soil Lieut. F. Brumley, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, who retires under the Age Act, to enjoy a well-earned pension. The sterling qualities of Lieut. Brumley in his official connection with the branches of the Department have commanded the respect of both officers and men, while his affable and genial nature have made him a *persona grata* in social circles. It was in the early days of 1854 that this officer enlisted in the ranks, and since that time he has steadily worked himself into the more arduous and exacting duties of the department, in which he has faithfully served for over a period of twenty years. The popularity which he enjoys was more than sufficiently demonstrated on Friday night. As a mark of the high esteem in which the members of the Bombay Arsenal held their officer from his immediate association with them in the daily discharge of duty, it was decided by the men to present him with some little token of their regard for him before he severed his connection with them in Bombay. A concert was, therefore, given on Friday night in the Ordnance Mess, and besides the unusual large gathering of members there were also noticed several guests amongst the assembly who gladly came forward to cordially testify by their presence their sense of regard and esteem for him. Conductor Wickham presided over the proceedings and when the guest of the evening arrived, an excellent programme of songs and music was commenced. Amongst the many contributions the songs of Messrs. Wilbond, Chadwick, Moffat, Lieutenant Brumley himself, Wickham, Green, Willows, and Duncan went down right merrily, the choruses of which caught on and went with splendid "go." During the interval of the programme Lieutenant Brumley was presented with a magnificent silver tea-set of Bangalore artisanship, which it was intended should serve as a token of the affection and esteem in which he is held in the hearts of the members of the Department, and for the genuine qualities which had endeared him to them while in India. The tea-set which was finished with exquisite taste was presented by Conductor Wickham and bore the following inscription :—"Presented to Lieutenant Brumley by the members of the Bombay Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory on his retirement, 1894, as a mark of esteem." Conductor Wickham in a few well-chosen words referred to the admirable tact which Lieutenant Brumley had displayed during his tenure of office in dealing judiciously with cases brought under his notice, and his genial manner in the supervision of affairs. In replying Mr. Brumley heartily thanked the members for their token of esteem, and expressed the regret he felt at severing his connection with the department after an association which had given him very great pleasure from the manner in which both warrant and non-commissioned officers had discharged their duties. The happiest moments he felt in his life, he said, were when he was first made an acting bombardier, then on obtaining his warrant and lastly when he received his commission in 1887, but that evening's entertainment had fairly eclipsed his pleasantest moments, and he cordially thanked them for their very kind presentation. The proceedings terminated by Mr. Brumley being carried round the room on the shoulders of the members to the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was vigorously contributed.

A CURIOUS story is told in the *Times* of the late Lord Lovelace, to the effect that when he was five years old the then Lord Onslow told him that he had often dined at his father's house in company with one of the sentinels who was present at the execution of Charles I. The sentinel, whose name was Augistin, died in 1740, at the age of 110 ; but, when it is considered that, to justify the story, a space of 240 years has to be covered by three lives, the sentinel's, Lord Onslow's and Lord Lovelace's, even the sentinel's remarkable longevity by no means exhausts the interest of the fact, if fact it be.

THE FORTHCOMING NAVAL ATTACK ON BOMBAY.

THE great value of sham fights in giving participants in them experience of what would be required at their hands in the event of actual warfare is universally admitted, and it is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the defensive works of the harbour of Bombay are this week to be put to the most severe test that has yet been made upon them. Before, however, giving any details respecting the forthcoming manœuvres it may be desirable to say a word or two respecting the mobilisation of ships which was effected last week. It should at the outset be explained that about £38,000 is paid by the Government of India towards the maintenance of the Indian defence flotilla, which consists of the two turret ships, the Magdala and the Abysinnia, the two torpedo catchers, Assaye and Plassey, and seven torpedo boats. The mobilisation of this flotilla rests with the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and with the approval of the Government of India, he concentrates them when and where he thinks desirable. Last year, the flotilla was mobilised here, and the defences were attacked, and again this year an attack is to take place, but will be on a far more extensive scale.

The flotilla was mobilised last Tuesday morning, the work being very smartly performed. The order was given at daylight, and by five o'clock—in less than twelve hours—the flotilla was out to sea, stored with provisions and ammunition, and ready for action at a moment's notice. Under the command of Captain W. S. Goodridge the flotilla proceeded as far as Ratnagiri, from whence they returned on Wednesday in preparation for the manœuvres. The interval is being filled up by torpedo and gun practice. As a matter of fact the flotilla could have been mobilised in six hours, but it was deemed advisable to swing them for adjustment, and take other steps for making them more secure—processes for which it would not be necessary to delay the boats if an enemy was in the offing. The smartness with which the mobilisation was effected has been reported by his Excellency Admiral Kennedy to the Government of India, who have notified their pleasure at the proof of efficiency thus given. H. E. General Nairne has described the mobilisation as a "very smart evolution"—a description, in which all who are conversant with naval matters will concur. The credit of the performance is largely due to Captain W. S. Goodridge, the commander, who, it may be mentioned, is the senior Officer in Bombay when Admiral Kennedy is away. The flotilla is officered and manned partly from the British fleet and partly from the Indian marine. It is intended, however, that the next mobilisation should be effected without the assistance of the fleet, for the very obvious reason that it is advisable for the Indian marine to work independently of any assistance, which might not be obtainable in time of war. The British fleet would, presumably, be so busily occupied elsewhere that the marine would have to depend on their own resources. It may be mentioned, too, the assistance given this time is not large, as only a comparatively few officers and men of the East India Squadron took part in the mobilisation.

The flotilla will return to Bombay on Wednesday morning, and replenish with any stores that may be required. They will then be joined by all the ships of the East India squadron save one—the deep-draughted Boadicea. These consist of the Marathon, the Cossack, the Redbreast, the Lapwing, the Plassey, and three torpedo boats. The latter do not, strictly speaking, belong to the squadron as they are attached to the Indian defences, but on this occasion they are to be requisitioned in order to strengthen the attacking force. For the defence of the port there will remain the two turret ships, the Assaye, and four torpedo boats, whilst on land the Royal Artillery and the Volunteer Artillery will work the guns and will be assisted in their defensive operations by large bodies of troops. The armed hostile squadron will come in on the morning of Friday next between eight o'clock and twelve, it being supposed that they have eluded the vigilance of the otherwise occupied East India squadron. The attacking party are to begin a duel with the ports at long ranges, and the defence squadron (with the exception of the Abyssinia and Magdala who will be at anchor) will retire under cover of forts. The hostile squadron finding the long range fire ineffective are to close at short range, and the ports having been silenced, a couple of fast cruisers will attempt to run up the harbour in the endeavour to sink the ships and shell the docks and magazines. It is probable that the enemy will endeavour to land some of their men, the manœuvres terminating at mid-day.

A second attempt to run up the harbour and damage the shipping is to be made between four o'clock and half-past five. The same night between eight o'clock and midnight an attempt will be made to destroy the sub-marine mine field, and a torpedo boat attack will also be carried out for the purpose of testing the mine field and search-light defence. At twelve o'clock the enemy retire for the night, but the next morning are to be at it again, their endeavours on this occasion being ostensibly concentrated on the Western Coast, but while this is going on the remainder of the fleet will proceed with the transports up the coast with a view to landing troops. Between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon and midnight the whole squadron will make a combined attack upon Bombay. The precise hour of this manœuvre will of course be kept a profound secret, so as to test the normal condition of "Look out," "Communication" and "Preparedness" maintained by the defenders. Whether this attack will be successful or not remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that under the guidance of Captain Maconachie, of the Marathon, the enemy will make things pretty lively for our gallant defenders. The zone of operations will be limited to the northern bank of the Bassein Creek. The land defences will be under the direction of Brigadier-General Gatacre, whilst Captain Goodridge, of the Magdala, will command the naval resisting power. In sham fights it is far more difficult to apportion the result of the campaign than in actual warfare, but in the present instance the decision will be vested in very capable hands. H. E. General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will be the first military umpire, and H. E. Admiral Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the first naval umpire. They are to be assisted by a number of experts, military and naval, who will be variously placed so as not to allow any manœuvre whatever to escape observation. The defences of Bombay—which have in recent years been strengthened at great cost—are a source of pride to the citizens, and there is every reason to hope that they will stand the severe test which is this week to be put upon them.

THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th instant, there is a letter from Mr. Alexander. In this letter he declares that what Mr. Prautch did with regard to the attaining of evidence in Jeypore was done with his cognizance and sanction, but he refuses to make any explanation of his conduct on the ground that he who made the doings of Mr. Prautch public is anonymous. This is a mere evasion, for what gave rise to this discussion ? A copy of a document containing the confessions of four men who had been induced by Mr. Prautch to give evidence against opium before the Royal Commission while it was sitting in Jeypore, appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. It was stated then that the original had been sent on to the Royal Commission at Ajmere, and it is now in their possession. Mr. Alexander, I suppose, knows this. Now in that document it is stated that Mr. Prautch gave three of the men a rupee each, and Mr. Prautch publicly acknowledged that this was true. Subsequently I wrote saying that Dhanna Lal to my certain knowledge made no more than three annas a day as a teacher of boys ; and to-day I am able to say that the other two men who received a rupee each have an income which does not exceed three annas a day each. If the correctness of my statements is doubted Mr. Alexander can get his doubts removed by applying to the Political Agent of Jeypore.

I challenge him to explain why sixteen annas a day were given to men earning only three annas a day for one day's evidence. Mr. Alexander claims to be a public man ; the public, therefore, have a right to demand an explanation of his conduct. Does he deny that a promise was made that influence would be used to get the hakim—the fourth witness—a good situation ? One would like to get information on that point also.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

SIXTH SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE seventy-ninth sitting of the Royal Commission on Opium took place in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday morning.

The members of the Commission present were: Mr. Mowbray, M.P., presiding, Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Mr. Joseph Pease, Sir William Roberts, and Mr. Fanshawe. Lord Brassey arrived at a later stage of the proceedings, and took the chair.

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

Mr. A. Wingate, I.C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Dharwar, said: I have served twenty-four years in various parts of India (Bombay Presidency, Mysore, Rajputana, Kashmir, &c.), but my chief experience as regards opium has been acquired in Meywar, a Native State of Rajputana, where I have been engaged in Settlement and Revenue work for about nine years. In Meywar the Rajputs are the largest consumers of opium; next to them the cultivating classes. With individual exceptions, the consumption is moderate. With falling prices and consequent curtailed area of cultivation of poppy, I believe consumption to be decreasing among cultivators. Of adult males, not more than 20 per cent. in Meywar, excluding Bhils, take opium: probably less; and of females 3 per cent. It is usually used with great caution. Three tolas a month are seldom exceeded. I should put the total local consumption of the State at about 800 chests per annum. Opium seems to give the cultivators strength and perseverance to endure fatigue and overcome difficulty. At the same time I have seen cultivators in other parts of India get along quite as well without opium. The same thing might be said of other articles. I have seen Rajputs who take too much. The same men would drink too much were their opium stopped. I have heard it said that in Meywar the practice of using opium is of late years falling into disrepute. But years of high prices would have to return before it could be accepted that the present curtailment of consumption is due to anything better than necessity for economy, just as the liquor bill varies in the United Kingdom. That the higher classes are preferring liquor is probably a fact, and points to the conclusion that as opium goes out liquor will come in.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN MEYWAR.

There has, I may say, always been in Meywar some prejudice against putting land under opium, and various inoperate prohibitive orders might be quoted, the usual form being that only one *bigha* of opium must be cultivated to so many *bighas* of grain. The prejudice is partly moral, but chiefly due to fear of famine. There is the same prejudice against cotton and against export of grain. These prejudices in years of scarcity grow strong among officials and the superior classes, but seldom find favour with cultivators. There are, however, traces of them. It is thought, for example, unlucky to be the first cultivator to incise a poppy, and the crop is not easily introduced into villages, where it has not been hitherto grown. The repression of opium-growing would, therefore, not be contrary to the sentiment of certain classes, but it would be resented by cultivators, merchants, the State itself, and all consumers, while the sentiment itself is weak, nor is there any abuse in the use of opium in this country on a scale to fan any setiment that exists. What the sentiment is worth may be gauged by the fact that these very people probably give it to their children. That is the only direction in which I suspect opium is harmful to the race. This can only be stopped by the spread of common-sense. I doubt if any large number of even individuals would subscribe any appreciable sum towards prohibitive measures, while the whole country would resent being saddled with any part of the cost of measures intended to prohibit a practice of the alleged evil effects of which they know little or nothing. I append an extract from a report I wrote in 1882 to show how the people regard opium. A gradual disappearance of opium due to natural causes would not be general loss, because other exportable commodities would replace it. I am of opinion that there is no cause to prohibit the sale of opium in British India. It is used moderately, and the sale being under strict supervision, the sentiment against opium is growing stronger than in Native States. The demand for opium must be met for the same reason that the demand for liquor in the United Kingdom is met. If the growth of opium is prohibited, opium will be imported. If that too were prevented, the usual result of repressive legislation would follow increased depravity and dangerous discontent. Opium is as deeply rooted as whisky, beer, or tobacco in other countries.

"UNNECESSARY AND IMPOLITIC."

As regards Native States, specially those producing opium, I think the proposed measure unnecessary and impolitic. I was in Rajputana when the price of salt was suddenly raised. It was possible to explain the reason, and European and Native officials were in sympathy, more or less, but there was much discontent. To summarily cut off the opium from both producer and consumer is a measure that would not be understood by the sufferers, nor sympathised with by others. The need of the cultivator is something that will sell, and to deprive India by force and suddenly of the opium trade would lead to widespread distress. Educated India would not grasp why it was right for England to use and trade in liquor and wrong for India to use and trade in opium. Uneducated India would fell a great wrong had been done to their pockets and habits, and would rebel against fresh taxation from their straitened resources. Regarding changes in the present system, a withdrawal from the Bengal system of dealing with opium would doubtless place Government in a less obnoxious position in the eyes of anti-opiumists, but might increase the evil. On the other hand, the introduction of a system of control and excise in Native State territory would bring consumption within narrower limits and so be of more practical use. If something like the Bengal system were adopted for Malwa, the price in Native States might be gradually raised to that in British districts with advantage to their revenue and to our preventive establishments. The growth of the poppy might be confined to the Parganas producing the best qualities and most dependent on it, and manufacture permitted only at centres under supervision.

A PREVIOUS REPORT.

The following is the extract from a report made by Mr. Wingate in 1892:—"The people will reply thus, when asked if opium is a valuable crop. It is a troublesome crop, they will say, to grow, it is a great strain on our manure, and hard work for ourselves; but we get money advances from the Mahajans for many things that are necessary, and we must give him some produce that will pay off these drawings. Now, nothing we can grow does this like a good opium crop. Opium digs our wells, buys our bullocks and our clothing, and pays for births, marriages, and deaths. If the opium is plentiful and the price good, we have a year of fat things; if the season has been unfavourable, we must pinch, the debt is not reduced, the bullock is not bought, clothing must be economised, and for domestic events we can hardly get a decent advance: it is a year of tears; sugar, cotton, wheat, or help, but nothing can equal the steady demand and good value for the opium. That is the great advantage of a bigha of opium to the rayat. It is his ready cash."

Mr. Wingate, in reply to Mr. Mowbray, said that the prevention of the growth of the poppy would cause widespread discontent and ruin. If theopium crop was stopped the farmers would be absolutely ruined as their means of livelihood depended only on the crop of opium. The cost of producing opium in Bengal was more expensive than that of producing it in Meywar. There was considerable profit in Meywar. He recommended increase of tax on every chest of opium exported from Meywar.

REPLY TO REV. A. W. PRAUTCH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater of the Oriental Life Assurance Office then appeared before the Commission and said that he wished to give an explanation regarding the statement made by Mr. Prautch on Thursday last. He said: I observe in the local papers to-day that the Rev. A. W. Prautch, in his evidence yesterday, before the Royal Commission on Opium, stated that the Oriental Life Assurance Company contested a claim because the deceased took opium. This statement is entirely misleading. The real contention of the company was that the policies were obtained through *fraud* and *misrepresentation*. Amongst the various matters constituting such misrepresentation was the fact that the assured in his personal statement had not mentioned that he was a confirmed opium-eater. If he had stated this circumstance, it would have led to inquiry as to what extent the habit was indulged in. If the result of such inquiry had been that he was an *immoderate* opium-eater, the company would have hesitated before accepting the risk. The case was based upon entirely different circumstances. The point of opium-eating had very little to do with the acceptance of the life (or refusal to pay the claim), which we contended was secured through *personation*, *fraud*, and *gross misrepresentation as to the assured's age*, which the company contended had been not 52, as alleged, but considerably over 65. It may be added that though judgment has been given against the company, we have been strongly advised to appeal. The company's defence showed that the concealment of the fact of opium-eating was only a minor circumstance. This the Rev. Mr. Prautch could easily have ascertained from the company's statement filed in the court and published in the public journals.

We have 24,016 policies on our registers as per Policy Register No. 16, herewith submitted. Taking the ratio of English and Eurasian lives to Native as one in seven, there would be 20,576 Native assured lives, instead of 20,000.

With regard to the number of policies given by the Rev. Mr. Prautch, he only gives the number in force on 31st December, 1892, whereas my figures include all policies that were issued by the company up to the date of my substantiating the evidence of Sir William Moore before the Commission in London.

For the purpose of arriving at a correct ratio of opium-eaters, it is necessary to take into account lapsed, surrendered, and claimed policies, which the Rev. Mr. Prautch, in his ignorance of actuarial matters' has not done. Is not the padre following the precedent usually ascribed to another profession, and abusing his opponents, because he has no case himself?

In reply to Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Slater said that he was giving the results of the whole experience of his office with regard to the native lives.

In reply to Mr. Pease, he said that he was speaking of the number of policies on the registers and not with regard to the ratio of deaths.

Mr. Pease: You have at present 25,076 native lives insured?—No; 24,016 is the number of policies.

Mr. Pease: Is it true that it is the practice of Natives to take out several policies?—Yes; they sometimes take two or three policies.

Mr. Pease: Do many Natives take out as many as ten policies?—Not many; some do take out ten policies, but that practice was not general.

Mr. Pease: I understand you to say that you have at the present time about 20,000 Native life-insurers?—We have had 20,576 native life-insurers, and the number of policies on our registers is 24,016. Some have been surrendered and some become claims.

By Mr. Mowbray: Since the company has been established we have had about 24,500 policies on our registers *to date.*

AN IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Slater said that he wished to make further statement, and having obtained permission to be allowed to which do so, being granted, he said: I wish to impeach the rev. gentleman, he having gone to some of the leading European and Native journals in Bombay with the object of getting them to publish a scurrilous letter reflecting upon myself to the company. They unanimously refused to publish it. It would have appeared the same day as my evidence before the Commission. No doubt (which I had previously given in the local papers) he was aware of the great value of statistical evidence, and his desire was if possible to detract from and damage it. That is all I wish to state. Further comment on such conduct is un necessary.

Mr. Pease: Have you got that letter?—I have not got the letter, but I was informed about it just as I was coming to the Town Hall to make my further statements before the Commission.

Mr. Pease: Will you give us the name of the gentlemen who told you about the scurrilous letter?—I was told by two gentlemen about it, and I can give you their names only in confidence.

THE CHIEF OPIUM INSPECTOR.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangier, Chief Inspector H. M.'s Opium Department, said: On the 25th October 1893, one Abdoolakhan, the manager of a private opium smoking club, was placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with having in his possession more than two tolas of opium. The point that possession by the manager was such possession as constituted a breach of the two-tola rule broke down. Six or seven members of the club stated that a share of the opium was theirs. The two tolas to which each of them was entitled amounted in all to the quantity in Abdoolakhan's possession. Mr. Webb held there was no infringement of the rule, and warned me to be careful as I might be punished for trespass. I have a large staff of detectives under me to check illicit sales of opium and its preparations. Our difficulty is not in detecting cases, but in proving the illicit sale when one is detected. If a stranger went to a private smoking house he would not get madat or chandul. The managers of clubs know that detectives are employed to watch them.

THE MAHIM FAIR INCIDENT.

During the last Mahim Fair the staff of men usually employed was strengthened. I had stationed one inspector. one sub-inspector, and ten detectives night and day. Attempts were made to get to book some managers of the clubs, but failed. In fact, two men were brought before me, but I had to let them go, as I found that it was not possible to prove the sale. The abkari police did all they could to detect illicit sales of chandul and madat but their efforts failed. On the 18th Junuary I took Rev. Mr. Prautch to Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Prautch made a long statement to Mr. Campbell who explained to him our difficulties. Mr. Prautch admitted that the fault lay in the feebleness of the law. I then begged of Mr. Prautch to bring any irregularity he may observe to my notice. I asked him to help me in detecting cases. He said he was satisfied that the clubs were like ordinary shops, where any one could go and purchase chandul. I said I had tried and failed, and asked him to give me one of his informers. I asked him more than half-a-dozen times, but each time he refused to help me. I thought he was satisfied of my difficulties and would apologise, but instead of that the *Guardian* of 20th January last contained a fiercer attack on me than the one in a previous issue. Mr. Prautch has never inquired into a case personally. He has paid agents, men of disreputable characters, on whose testimony he relies. Mr. Prautch thinks all opium consumers are born liars and jail birds, but when these same men echo Mr. Prautch's views, he considers them truthful. I am my assistants do all we can to carry out Government orders, Mr. Prautch tells me, I am conniving at these unlicensed houses, but he forgets that by doing so I would bring discredit on myself, my superiors, and Government far from thinking it a service would consider that I brought disgrace on them.

ROUND WITH THE MISSIONARIES.

About a year ago I took with me the Rev. Mr. Prautch and two other missionaries to a number of opium-smoking houses in Bombay. We put a number of questions to the opium smokers there, and the answers given were generally invariably the same, viz.: "Why should we give up opium?" "Why don't you give up your liquor?" "Opium has done us no harm excepting to those who without sufficient food have taken the drug in excess. If you stop the use of opium we shall die." I remember a hale and hearty old man of about 75, telling me to ask Government to build a few hospitals first before stopping the use of opium. I remember asking Mr. Prautch to take notes of what had passed, but he did not. He said such replies were given because they were afraid of my presence. It could not have been so for they were in no way under my orders. I remember Mr. Prautch making a desperate attempt to get replies according to his wishes, but he failed.

Mr. Rustom, in reply to Mr. Pease, said that at the time of the Mahim Fair he had to keep extra detectives to prevent and not to encourage the illicit sale of opium. The police were also there, and he asked Inspector Holdway to assist the detectives of the Opium Department.

Mr. Pease: Will you tell us what was your connection with regard to the native doctors' petition?—I was asked by Mr. Campbell to take a book to the medical practitioners, and show them what was written on the title page. I did nothing more than show the book and a copy of the anti-opium petition that was published in the *Anti-Opium News* to the doctors who wrote their own statements. The statements were not written by me, but by the doctors themselves; Some of them had sent him their written statements subsequently.

Being further questioned by Mr. Pease, witness said that opium smoking did not do any harm.

Mr. Pease: You have put forward in your book opinions of some leading native medical men; do you unite in the views they have expressed?—Yes, I do.

Mr. Pease was going to ask the witness as to the statements made in his book, when Mr. Mowbray said that the book was already put in by Dr. Cama, and it was advisable only to ascertain the authenticity of the statements instead of taking them down from the witness' mouth again.

Mr. Pease stated that he wanted to have down only certain abstract statements. It would be very easy if certain questions were asked to the witness after the book was put in.

Sir William Roberts: How did you get these notes of opium-eaters? They were taken down by an expert short-hand writer, Mr. Hughes. Drs. Cama, Servai, Sethna, and Merwanji, and several detectives of the Opium Department were present at the time.

Mr. Mowbray: Was Dr. Cama present on all occasions?—Yes.

Sir William Roberts: Were you also present on all the occasions?—Yes, I was.

Sir William Roberts: And you are personally responsible for the authenticity of the statements?—Yes, I am.

POLICE INSPECTORS AND SMOCKING SHOPS.

Mr. Pease: Do police inspectors consider it part of their duty to watch over opium-smoking shops?—Yes it is a part of their duty to keep a watch over the shops.

Mr. Pease: But you have not said the same thing in your letter to the *Daily Graphic*?—The police do not watch over the conduct of the shops, but they go there if they get any information. They are empowered by the Opium Act to the extent as the opium inspectors.

Mr. Pease:—Will you answer my question? Was it their duty to keep a watch over them?

Mr. Rustom: Over what?

Mr. Pease: To watch over the licensed shops.

Mr. Rustom: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pease: In a letter to the *Daily Graphic*, which appears at page 64 of your book, you make a charge against the police inspectors for neglecting their duty?—I have particularly mentioned about the Ahmedabad police inspector. If you allow me I will give you my reasons for that.

Mr. Pease: I will ask your opinion with regard to the native medical practitioners generally. You have said in your letter that the opinion expressed by forty-nine qualified medical men of Bombay, comprising the leading native practitioners of that city, is not worthy of much attention, for it can hardly be denied that medical practitioners, with a very few exceptions, have little or no experience, and the few that have large practices, rarely, if ever, get opium smokers as their patients?

Mr. Rustom replied that he had written that letter to the *Graphic* in reply to a letter which appeared under Mr. Alexander's signature. He looked round the list of the doctors, who had signed the petition, and found that among them there were many who had not large practice, and so he thought that their information was not important; and that no great weight should be attached to it.

Mr. Pease: You say that native medical men with very few exceptions have had no large practice?—When I said so, I meant some out of the forty-nine men who had signed the petition.

Mr. Pease: You had promised to send photographs of all the opium-smokers, in Bombay to the *Daily Graphic*. Did you send those photographs to the *Graphic*?—No, I could not afford to do that.

Mr. Pease: Then you made a rash promise.

Mr. Rustom said that he had sent some photographs to the editor of the *Daily Graphic*, and they were reproduced in the journal; but as the editor did not care to ask me to send more. I did not care to send him any more.

Mr. Pease: Oh I beg your pardon. I see you made it conditional.

In reply to Mr. Haridass, witness said that his opinion was that all the opium-smokers were benefited by the use of opium. He could say from his own experience that all the 600 opium-smokers in Bombay were benfitted by the use of opium-smoking.

In reply to Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Rustom said that the police were in no way under his control. They were not near the shops at the time of the Mahim fair. The police were quite independent of him.

Mr. Fanshawe: Can you tell us what you know of the legal proceedings in which Mr. Prautch is concerned?—Mr. Prautch has taken out summonses against some opium vendors for defamation and the opium farmer has taken out summonses against Mr. Prautch for defamation. I do not know anything more about it. "The lives of Bombay opium smokers" was published at my extense.

"VAGARIES OF THOUGHT AND FIGURES OF SPEECH."

Mr. C. Freeman Underwood, said: My observations have been confined principally to the City of Bombay, and prior to that to the Southern Maratha Country. Opium has for centuries been used as a household remedy for young and old,—it has been given almost from birth to infants as a prophylactic against disorders of the lungs and bowels, and the troubles which accompany disturbed dentition. It is also much in vouge as a prophylactic against malarious fevers, neuralgia, dyspepsia, and diseases incidental to life in malarious districts. The deplorable and exaggerated word pictures painted by the anti-opiumists are mere vagaries of thought, and figures of speech, which have no existence, or tenable grounds for existence, except in the inner consciousness of the individuals by whom they were evolved. Opium habitues if suddenly deprived of their daily allowance, are liable to a sense of fatigue, weakened muscularity and diarrhœa. If the regular dose has been a large one, its cessation is followed by a feeling of unrest, partial incoherence of idea, muscular tremors, and diarrhœa. The alcoholic habit induces pernicious tissue change in almost every organ in the human economy, which ultimately leads to the most disastrous results. Among the "results" of the abuse of alcohol may be mentioned delirium tremens, insanity, paraplegia, anæmia of the brain, chronic catarrhal pneoumonia, fibroid phthisis, cirrhosis, and other conditions of the liver from tissue change, and——a sclerosis of more or less all the organs. The total prohibition of opium would be disastrous to the poor and alcohol would never supply its place.

PROHIBITIONIST'S EVIDENCE.

Rev. M. B. Fuller, M. A., B. D., said: I have taken pains to visit the premises where opium is sold and smoked a good many times, to talk with the smokers themselves about it. Opium smoking and eating are most prevalent among Mahomedans. Smoking is considered much worse than eating or drinking, but among adults smoking is more prevalent than eating when they have the conveniences for it, otherwise they eat it. The habit is broken in the jails without injury, but few men have courage or determination enough to break it, though some do by degrees. I have never heard of its use about here for fever. I have never known a doctor to give it for fever.

Lord Brassey: Does the existing system of granting licenses for the sale of Opium tend to the spread of the habit, or to its restriction?—I can only judge that the free sale of it on every side under Government sanction would increase the habit.

Has the closing of shops for consumption of Opium on the premises been fully carried out in your locality, and how long has the measure been in force?—The shops for consumption are nominally closed, but I have found men smoking there several times since, in fact as often as I have gone there, though in smaller numbers than before.

Have the results of this measure been beneficial?—I think they have been.

Are any and if so what, further measures required to give effect to the policy of discountenancing Opium smoking?—Further measures are needed, and I can recommend nothing short of absolute prohibition of sale except for medical purposes.

LOSS OF REVENUE AND THE MEANS OF RECOUPING IT.

Mr. D. D. Gilder in course of lengthy examinations said that opium was injurious and its growth should be prevented. He said: The moral law is equally binding upon nations and individuals. If it is bad for an individual to do a wrong thing: it is equally bad for a nation to do so. Hence, if the British Government desire to do right, in other words, to observe the golden, rule they should at once give up the opium traffic, Indian and Chinese, without minding the question of revenue, which will surely recoup itself in a short time. Among other measures may be mentioned retrenchment. By retrenchment I do not mean the dismissal of a dozen peons or half a dozen petty clerks, but retrenchment in its true sense, *viz.*, reduction in the heavy items of expenditure, such as the Home charges, the ever-increasing military expenditure, the exchange compensation, &c. Let the salaries, of all those who draw more than 300 rupees per mensem be rduced by a small percentage. Revenue lost will be made good without any additional burden on the already-heavily laden taxpayer. But the question is, "Is not the so-called revenue already lost even when it is available?" What is the usefulness of the China Fleet? Why should India pay for the British Ambassador at Pekin? Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee said the truth when he wrote "India derives not a particle of benefit. All India's profits of trade and several millions from her very produce, and with these all the profit of opium, go the same way of the drain to England. Only India shares the curse of the Chinese race. Had this cursed opium trade not existed, India's miseries would have much sooner come to the surface, and relief and redress would have come to her long ago. But this trade has prolonged the agonies of India."

Mendicants and Hindu "bairagis" are especially addicted to opium using. It has the effect of deadening their morals sensibilities, and this enables them to follow the teachings of "Vedantism." The idea of duality, I and thou, is eliminated by the stupor, and this fact helps them to commit all manner of vices. The entire stoppage of the sale of opium except for medicine would have a most beneficial effect on the present users and the future generations. There is no ground for supposing that there will be dissatisfaction among the people of this part of India.

STUDENTS OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE

Meruji Dosaji Chubasama and Sardarshinji Rana, both students of the Medical College made a joint statement as follows:—Opium eating is very common in our caste. It is the greatest curse to our people, and many of our relations and friends deplore that they ever formed the habit. We and they would be very thankful to Government if it would stop this bad practice, by totally prohibiting the sale of opium, except for medical use. It would, however, be necessary to make an exception for those who have already formed the habit; otherwise they would grumble. According to our customs, moderate eating cannot but lead to immoderate eating. We can give instances, if required, of friends and relations who have ruined themselves and lost their estates through opium.

In reply to Mr. Haridas, Chubasama said that opium was more injurious than alcoholic drinks.

A SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

In reply to Mr. Pease, Sardarsingji said that he had seen a girl sold for the sake of five tolas of opium and half a pound of wheat. He also said that when in September last he informed the villagers that a Royal Commission had been appointed to enquire of the abolition of opium trade was feasible, the villagers said that it be would a prudent step on the part of Government to stop the trade and to remove the evil.

Neruji gave an instance of a boy, who could learn his lessons well, when he became an opium-smoker.

In reply to Sir James Lyall, witnesses said that they were twenty-four years of age.

Sardarsingji, in reply to Sir James Lyall, said that the instance he gave of a girl being sold for five tolas of opium occurred at in the east of Kattyawar. The father of the girl was a Garasia belonging to the Kumbhar caste.

Sir James Lyall: Did you see the transaction yourself?—Yes; I saw it with my own eyes.

Sir James Lyall: Were you present when the opium and wheat were given?—Yes.

Sir James Lyall: Was it a sudden bargain?—Yes; it was a sudden bargain. The Garasia gave his daughter away as the maid-servant to the buyer. It is usual among Garasias to pay money when they get their daughter married.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday morning.

UNQUALIFIED LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. C. E. Frost, the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has conferred an inestimable benefit on the community at large by advising the Magistrates subordinate to him not to allow *Mukhtiars* (unlicensed practitioners and case-mongers) to practise except under special circumstances. It is notorious that some of these *Mukhtiars* stooped to all sorts of unworthy and dishonest practices, and that their over-pleading and over-advocacy did more harm than good to those poor clients. The people of Ahmedabad, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on being got rid of this nuisance. There are, however, one on two *Mukhtiars* still to be seen practising in this district. It is said that they hold *sunnuds* from the Punch Mahal district; but Ahmedabad is not a portion of the Punch Mahal district, and it is not fair to the three score passed pleaders and about half a dozen counsels who now practise in Ahmedabad to allow these men who have passed no examination whatever the same rights as passed pleaders and barristers in criminal courts.

X.Y.Z.

MR. TELANG'S PORTRAIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dinshaw's reply to my letter demands some notice from me—the public will otherwise think that he has landed me in a dilemma. He does not think it worth while to answer my insinuations, but the time has come when I must speak more plainly. He says he met me at the rooms used by the Art Society on the 1st February, and that I asked him to alter what appeared in my schedule in regard to the exhibition of my picture, and to show that it was exhibited by the Bombay Presidency Association, and that he said he was not himself authorized to do so, but that I should give a written request to that effect, and that I gave the written request as desired. This is an incorrect statement, and fortunately I can produce a witness that nothing was written on that occasion. I was not provided with any authority from the Association to show them as the exhibitors of my picture, and I had no idea at that time that such an Association existed. It is shown in the catalogue that my picture was lent by the Association to the Art Society. I believe property in pictures can be as easily maintained as property in anything else. I shall, therefore, not trouble you with any more letters, but shall proceed to take legal proceedings against Mr. Dinshah.—Yours, &c.,

ALBERT FRANKEL, ARTIST.

Mazagon, Feb. 17.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Guard Mounting and Squad Drill Competition which had been fixed to take place during the Annual Camp of this Corps, took place on Saturday evening, in the Arsenal compound, where the competing teams fell in on their Sergeants. The detachments which entered for the competition were those of Sergeants Pinder and Wilson, Bombardier Coates, Sergeant Jackson and Sergeant Marsland, who drew lots in the same order. The Judge, Captain Swann, D. A. K. G., assisted by Captain Campion, then called for the first detachment. The competition comprised manual and fiiring excercises, formation of fours, forming to right and left and front and rear, and Guard Mounting. Seargeant Marslands team was first with 49 points and Sergeant Jackson's second with 42 points, these teams thus winning Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively.

Teams.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Formation of fours	Forming to the right and left.	Forming to the front and rear.	Guard Mounting.	Total.
No. 1 Sub-div., No. 2 Co. (Sergt. Marsland's team)........	10	8	9	7	7	8	49
No. 2 Sub-div., No. 2 Co. (Sergt. Jackson's team)	8	7	8	7	7	5	42
No. 2 Sub-div., No. 1 Co. (Sergt. Coate's team)	6	3	8	6	7	4	34
No. 1 Sub-div., No. 1 Co. (Sergt. Pinder's team........	4	5	5	3	6	7	30
No. 4 Sub-div., No. 1 Co. (Sergt. Wilson's team)........	5	3	6	4	5	4	27

The following are the names of the members of the winning teams:—

No. 1 sub-Division, No. 2 Co.—Sergeant of 1 Marshland, Corporal Robertson; Bombardier Illsley, Gunners Lane, Pickering, White, Wood, Chandler, Birch, Carroll, and J. Reed.

No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company—Seargeant W H Jackson, Bombardier Heskith, Gunners Parkinson, Phillips, Boon, Jackson, Lord, Mathew, Killion, Gerrard and Ingham.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

8 p.m.—Evensong; with Instruction on Sin and Repentance by Rev. Fr. Biscoe (during Lent).

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	8	45 p.m.	18	2
Teheran	18	11	20 a.m.	...	14
Suez	18	2	20 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th February, 1894.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	...	4
" Kurrachee	..	23	...	3
" Madras........	...	23	...	1

THERMOMETER REDINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 17.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·8

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 18.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 72·7
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 78·9
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 81·5
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — .. — 81·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following resolution was unanimously passed at Lady Elgin's first meeting of the Central Committee of Dufferin-Fund:—"The Central Committee desire to place on record their sense of the loss which the Association has sustained in the departure of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who for more than five years conducted the affairs of the Committee with unfailing courtesy, consideration, and devotion to business, and who, by her constant interest in the Association, her frequent visits to its hospitals in all parts of India, and the exercise of her great personal influenee on its behalf rendered invaluable service to it, and materially increased its successful progress."

AT the annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund on the 23rd inst., the programme will be as follows: The Viceroy will preside; General Brackenbury will present the report; Mr. Monomohun Ghose and the Hon. Syed Amir Hossein will move and second the motion for its adoption; Lord Wenlock will address the meeting; the Lieutenant-Governor will move a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding; and finally His Excellency will make a speech in reply. At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Fund last Friday—the first over which Lady Elgin presided—the following resolution was unanimously passed, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes:—"The Central Committee desire to place on record their sense of the loss which the Association has sustained in the departure of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who for more than five years conducted the affairs of the Committee with unfailing courtesy, consideration and devotion to business, and who by her constant interest in the Association, her frequent visits to its hospitals in all parts of India, and the exercise of her great personal influence on its behalf, rendered invaluable service to it and materially increased its successful progress."

THE final game of the Infantry Polo Tournament was played off at Lucknow on Tuesday evening, when the Durham Light Infantry tried conclusions with the Gordon Highlanders. The former regiment, it was generally thought, would come off victors, nor, as the result proved, did public opinion err. Captain DeLisle, it would seem from a correspondent's telegram, was mainly responsible for the Durham's victory, and that most sporting regiment must be heartily congratulated on possessing a player of such dash and judgment.

AT Rangoon the other day an Advocate, who was defending a Madraassi who was in trouble for packing 148 fowls in three baskets, so that some of them were suffocated, endeavoured to persuade the Magistrate that fowls were not animals within the meaning of the Act!

THERE is, we hear, some intention of restoring the capital on the Asoka pillar in the Fort at Allahabad. As the pillar is not only the most interesting relic of antiquity in Allahabad, but one of the most interesting remains in all India, the matter is one of great interest to the archæologist. About the desirability of restoration there can be little doubt: the only question is how the work ought to be carried out. The former capital, itself an achievement of the restorer, is now in several pieces. One piece, the figure of the lion, we believe surmounts the gable of the messhouse in the Fort, where it looks sufficiently odd. Another piece is used as a sort of flower-stand. The intention is now, it seems, to put the pieces together again and replace the capital. This would be laudable enough were it not that the late General Cunningham, who saw the pillar complete about quarter of a century ago, declared that the restoration was feeble both in execution and design, the capital, he wrote, resembling a "stuffed poodle on an inverted flower-pot." Whether it was this outspoken criticism which led to the subsequent decapitation of the pillar, history sayeth not; but at all events if a second restoration is now to be attempted, it might be worth the while of the Asiatic Society to see that it is properly done.

A GANG of Arabs arrived in Madras about the 14th ultimo from Bombay and their movements in the city have caused the police some anxiety. Their conduct there has been suspicious on more than one occasion, and last Saturday one of their number, a girl named Alliah, aged 14 years, was charged before Mr. C. G. Kupuswamy Iyer, Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 10th instant stolen two pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 1-15-4 from the bazar of one Syed Gulam Dhustagir at Triplicane. Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Police, Triplicane Division, told the Magistrate that he was able to trace in a way the antecedents of the accused. She belonged to a gang of Arabs, about 15 in number, who had found their way to Madras about the middle of last month from Bombay. From documents in possession of the members of the gang, they appear to belong to a place called Shem in Egypt and were armed with passports for Jeddah, to which place they were going on a pilgrimage. At Jeddah they could not get on shore as cholera of a severe type was prevalent there and the quarantine law in force at the port prevented the landing of pilgrims during the epidemic. They were obliged to come on to Bombay. He could get no satisfactory explanation as to why the gang came on to Madras. While in this city their conduct has not been above suspicion. Some of the members of the gang visited a short time ago a cloth bazar in Black Town. After they left some cloths were missing. Subsequently one or two of their number visited a sowcar's place of business to change a currency note. After they left, the sowcar complained that he had lost some articles of jewellery. But, although the house in which the accused were lodging was searched, none of the missing articles were found there. Mr. Fleming said that the accused had engaged deck-passages by a B. I. S. N. steamer sailing on Sunday for Calcutta, where they were certain of finding a steamer bound for Jeddah. His Worship said that under the circumstances stated by the Inspector, he would pass a light sentence on the accused inasmuch as preparations had been made for her leaving Madras on Sunday. He would sentence her to six hours' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5.

THE Bhopal police have just distinguished themselves by the capture of another dacoit leader, one Nathwa Khangar, who, with his gang, has been operating in the country where that State borders on the Saugor district and the territory of Maharja Scindhia. The concerted action taken against these outlaws was too effective to allow them to baffle pursuit in their usual fashion by absconding from one jurisdiction into another, and while Nathwa was caught by Bhopal police just as he was crossing into Gwalior, the Saugor police captured the rest of the gang—the last remnant of those formidable bodies of dacoits that harried this part of the country three years ago.

ANOTHER begging-letter impostor's diary has been captured by the Paris police. It was found among the effects of a man who was arrested the other day for various acts of swindling. Raimbaud, such is the man's name, was very punctilious in his book-keeping. In one book he kept the names of likely people to whom he sent piteous letters full of imaginary tales of distress, and in another he recorded the dates on which he wrote to them, and the result. From this latter book, with its innumerable entries of money received, it seems that begging-letter writing is a highly lucrative employment. There were numerous entries also, of which the following are specimens:—"Mme. a Comtesse de B.: Good for 5 francs every three months. General Comte de D.: Good for 20 francs on New Year's Day, but very hard to draw. M. X., the Judge; Refuses all offers of service. No pity for the poor. M. Z., manufacturer: 2 francs after five applications. Stingy beast. Must not write to him again."

A DARING burglary has just been committed at St. Jude's Church, Meeting-house Lane, Peckham The vestry door was forced, and the burglars, having regaled themselves with Communion wine, set about ransacking the vestry. They made an unsuccessful attempt to force the safe, and afterwards packed up the cassocks and surplices into bundles; but at this juncture they appear to have beed disturbed in their operations, and made off. Next morning the vestry was found to be in a state of confusion, amongst other articles lying about the floor being four broken wine bottles. No arrest has been reported.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HONOUR TO MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

THE "Indian Spectator' asks: Was it last year, or the year before, that so many of us in India felt disappointed at the omission of Mr. John Scott's name from the Honours List, in recognition of hard anxious work done in Egypt? Those of us who knew the quality of Mr. Justice Scotts work here at Bombay felt the disappointment more keenly. But it will gratify them to know that Her Majesty's Government have set their seal on this widely marked public approval. We congratulate Mr. John Scott on his elevation to a knighthood. Few judicial officers have deserved the honour so well. The administration of justice in Egypt, far from being what Oriental poets depict, has been more or less like the waters of latter-day Nile. It was reserved for an Englishman, under the masterful support of another Englishman, to purify the whole judicial system and its working. To-day, we think, Egypt is better off in this respect than Turkey.

The "Gujerat Mitra" says: It is not Egypt alone, but all Bombay Presidency rejoices in the distinction conferred upon Mr. Justice Scott, who now becomes Sir John Scott. The gain to Egypt in her judicial organisation is a distinct loss to us, not only in that department but in various other branches of public usefulness.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The "Native Opinion" writes: The stereotyped reply has been forwarded by the local Government to the prayer of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha for publication of the draft rules which are said to have been framed for giving effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. The prayer is to be given due consideration. The framing of the rules as rumoured is not denied. We hope the local Government will not disappoint the public in a matter of such importance. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has submitted, with commendable promptitude, a long memorial strongly criticizing the rules given out.

The "Gujerati" congratulates the Sarvajanik Sabha on the well-reasoned, weighty and exhaustive memorial that it has addressed to the Government of India with commendable promptitude. We assert with the utmost confidence that it accurately represents the views and feelings of the educated portion of the native community regarding the Provincial Service Rules which the local Government are alleged to have framed. Those rules, so far as they have become known, have come upon the public as a surprise, and everybody is asking how a scheme so retrograde and disastrous in its consequences upon the purity and efficiency of administration and upon the development of higher education in this presidency could have been possibly sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Says the "Native Opinion": The financial situation is becoming very disquieting every day. Exchange has now reached the lowest limit ever reached till now. It stands at a little over 1s. 2d., and there is every probability of its going down still further. The Postal authorities have already notified that their rate of exchange for foreign money orders will be 1s. 1½d. We may thus prepare ourselves to face a very heavy and crushing deficit. It is believed that it will be something like five crores in the aggregate. A fine prospect, indeed, for the new Viceroy and the new Finance Minister. The Budget is to be presented to the Supreme Legislature on or about the 20th proximo, and it will undoubtedly be very difficult to make the two ends meet. Fresh taxation seems inevitable. Buton what sources will the Finance Minister lay his finger? Lord Herschell's Committee have examined all the possible sources, and have recorded their deliberate opinion that fresh taxation was not practicable. It won't do to enhance the salt duty. The official world will resent any further encroachment upon their purses in the shape of an addition to the income tax. The situation is thus extremely perplexing and it will require the exercise of the greatest skill and foresight to steer the ship of state clear through the surrounding rocks. May we suggest reimposition of the import duties? They might yield something like 3 or 4 crores of rupees every year. But there are the free trade principles ready to be urged at our cost!

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: The currency problem is nearing a severe crisis. The storm is brewing. Already portentous signs of its approach are visible in every financial centre. The Government of India sowed the noxious wind seven months ago and it is now sorely experiencing the dire effects of it. It is beginning to reap the whirlwind of its own unstatesmanlike and heedless policy—a policy against which all thoughtful men of business warned it beforehand—a policy which was indeed the boldest of bold leaps in the regions of abysmal darkness. But it is not with the object of further reproacing the Government that we now speak. No. The calamity overhanging it is really a national calamity. And in view of the unspeakable that may happen, we only wish that the Government would stare in the face the ugly situation with which it is confronted. We are strongly of conviction that there is no help but returning to the natural system which was in vogue before the fatal legislation of 26th June. That legislation has been sufficiently weighed in the balance and found to be wanting to meet the object for which it was put into practical operation. It would be statesmanlike and withal frank to acknowledge its past error and without further ado re-open the mints to coinage under such reasonable and judicial restrictions as may be expedient under the present circumstances.

The "Gujarati" observes: The next budget is being looked to with feelings of the gravest suspense and apprehension by the generality of the public. The currency legislation has owing to some reason or other proved an inefficacious nostrum. The exchange is dwindling down to an alarming extent. Sir David Barbour's successor has, therefore, an impossible task before him. The Viceroy, although he has assumed the Viceregal office amidst genuine expressions of hearty good will, has an onerous and disagreeable legacy left to him in the shape of financial troubles, internal dissensions and dissatisfaction. Taxation at this moment would be most inopportune and provoke unfavourable and even bitter comment throughout the whole country. The financial horizon is overcast with dark clouds, and we doubt if Government will be able to dissipate them by the time the next budget is laid before the Viceregal Council. The misfortune has not come suddenly. For years past there have been unmistakable symptoms of the coming disaster. For our part we are not sorry that it has come. Out of evil comes good, and we feel that no amount of journalistic criticism would be of any use in awakening Government to the magnitude and importance of a question which has for years been flagrantly neglected.

THE YEOLA RIOTS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Once more there has been a collision between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Yeola is a small town in the Nassik collectorate. There the disturbance has taken place and assumed a serious aspect too. The police was altogether unable to check the rioters. Musjids and temples have been burnt and desecrated, and free fights have taken place between the rival communities. At last the military from Ahmednagar, arriving on the spot to quell the disturbance, was successful in restoring tranquility for some time at least. So far the news to hand till Thursday morning. The Collector of the district and the Commissioner of the Central Division were at Yeola, as soon as the intelligence reached them. A few remarks suggest themselves to us. The authorities should not have yielded hurriedly to a demand for the stoppage of music, if it was an old right unquestionably excercised for long years, unless indeed, the opposite faction was able to advance strong grounds for departing from the ancient usage. Secondly, if Mr. Winter thought that in the excited state of feelings a compromise was necessary, he should have tried by his personal influence and that of other officers, to bring about a willing partial surrender of rights on both sides. By keeping his eye on the leaders of the movement, he could have overawed them. If there was fear of his best personal influence achieving little, he might have meddled as little as possible with the exercise of unquestionable rights, but wired for military aid to be sent as soon as he wanted it, and firmly refused to make concessions in favour of those who demanded more than their just rights. The personal influence of Government officials is a great factor in such contingencies. It can often save a catastrophe to the people and the rulers alike. This primary duty is neglected at times, and in their limited horizon some officials behold nothing more than strict enforcement of Abkari or Forest regulations.

The "Gujarati" discourses: For some weeks past our Marathi contemporaries have repeatedly brought to the notice of Government the growing tension between the two communities at Yeola. To those who have known the state of things there this week's disturbances cannot be a matter of surprise. Weeks ago we predicted that if the accounts published in the Marathi papers were true, a calamity was at hand. Government had distinct warnings from several quarters. We believe the Hindoos long ago submitted a petition to Lord Harris' Government. But even when feelings were being increasingly embittered between the two communities, Government have shown an amount of indifference, incapacity and timidity that is simply deplorable. The disturbances at Yeola are the result of a policy which the public can neither understand nor justify. In Bombay they were recently asked to believe that no precautionary measures could have prevented the outbreak. If the whole mystery surrounding the immediate exciting cause could be laid bare, it would not be very difficult to show how this view is unfounded. But with reference to the Yeola riots no such plea can possibly be put forward. Lord Harris' Government have for reasons best known to them remained deaf to the warning that have been uttered from time to time.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th February :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th January, 1894, reporting, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 387, dated 19th December, 1893, that he has carefully re-considered the scheme for revising the warehouse staff, keeping in view the new appointment of the Assistant Superintendent ; that he is still of the opinion that even with the Assistant Superintendent, there should be a head foreman on Rs. 100, a second foreman on Rs. 75, a third on Rs. 60, and at least seven assistant foremen who should be graded at Rs. 30—4—50 by biennial increments, and that the arrangement should come into effect from 1st April next—service to count from the date each incumbent attained the Rs. 30 grade.

Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee pointing out that the Traffic Manager proposes, by this scheme, to grade the establishment as follows :—

3 Foremen at Rs. 100, 75, and 60 ; 7 assistant foremen at Rs. 30—4—50, increments every two years ; 3 warehouse-keepers, 5 delivery clerks, 4 gate-keepers, 1 checker, 3 receiving clerks and 9 clerks—total 35, Rs. 30—5—45, increments every four years; and recommending that, considering the duties and the long hours the establishment has to work, the rates of pay now proposed be approved.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Establishment Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 8th July, 1893, stating that the opening of Manson Road towards the south would relieve the crossing a very great deal, as all carts intending to enter the docks and coming from the north could make use of the cross road and keep Frere Road comparatively free of heavy traffic; and observing that the temporary shed at the south end of Manson Road makes a sort of *cul de sac*. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th January, 1894, forwarding plan stating that the extension of Manson Road to the Carnac Siding Road would very greatly relieve the crush of traffic on Frere Road during the busy season, and estimating the cost of the extension from Baroda Street to Carnac Siding Road, including a 9" pipe sewer fitted with manholes, flushing tank, ventilating pipe, etc., the pulling down and re-erecting of six bays of Bombay Port Trust Building No. 105, and making the road to Municipal requirements at Rs. 8,322. Read proceedings of the Land Committee recommending that the extension of the Manson Road, being part of the complete scheme for laying out the estate, be provided for in the Budget for 1894-95 as a charge against Capital for the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,322.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Land Committee.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8254, dated 15th November, 1893, agreeing to the proposal in Trustees' Resolution No. 342, dated 6th November 1893, that there should be an inspector for each gate at the docks, or including the gate through which Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s cargo is passed, eight inspectors in all, instead of three as at present, on salaries of Rs. 80 per mensem each, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 120 per mensem, and that these inspectors should be guaranteed to Rs. 2,000 each. Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee recommending that eight gate-keepers be sanctioned on a salary of Rs. 85—10—125 each, and that their security should be Rs. 500 in cash and Rs. 1,500 guarantee each.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Establishment Committee are approved.

Submitted accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1893, which have been duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors.

Resolution.—The accounts should be laid before Government and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as required by section 59 of the Act.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 327-24, dated 5th February, 1894, reporting, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 380, dated 12th December, 1893, that the annual cost of repairing the sides of the timber pond at Tank Bunder will probably be within Rs. 150 per annum if the following works are carried out, instead of pitching with dry rubble all four sides of the pond as estimated in his No. 2863, dated 4th December, 1893 :—Making up the slopes of the banks on the south and east sides of the pond at Tank Bunder to a slope of 1 in 3 and making the banks of an uniform width and level, estimated cost Rs. 1,340. Pitching with dry rubble the sides of both entrances to the pond to protect them from damage either by the action of the water or by timber being floated on, estimated cost Rs. 610. Pitching with dry rubble the sides of the four slopes which have been made for carrying timber up on to reclamation D, estimated cost Rs. 396, and recommending that these works, estimated to cost Rs. 2,346, be carried out at once.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Engineer. The expenditure can be met from the provision under item 8 of IV, Works proposed but not yet sanctioned in the statement circulated with Trustees' Resolution No. 384, of 16th December 1893.

In accordance with notice given, the Chairman moved the following resolution in the terms stated on the agenda paper :—It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Turner—" That half-rates in lieu of a nominal rent be levied during the construction of the building."

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. J. M. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Acworth—" That no alteration be made in the present rules." Mr. Campbell's amendment, having been put to the meeting, was lost, four votes being in favour and six against. Mr. Turner's amendment was then put and was also lost, only two votes being in favour of it ; and the Chairman's montion was thereafter carried by a majority of one vote, six being in favour and five against, while Mr. Sassoon didnot vote.

Resolution.—Whereas, under the existing Port Trust procedure, applicants for leaseholds are required to pay in a deposit, as earnest money, from which the costs of the lease are met, which deposit is forfeited in the event of the lease not being signed within 14 days of the date of the acceptance of the offer, and whereas under the terms of such lease rent at the rate agreed upon accrues from the 1st of the month next succeeding the date of the lease : the Trustees now resolve, in modification of this procedure, as applied to applications for leaseholds on the Apollo Bay Reclamation south of the Apollo Bunder Road, that the deposit shall be required as before, and the applicant shall be bound thereby to execute, within the same time, an agreement for lease, the costs of which, including registration if necessary, shall be met from such deposit. The agreement to give the applicant the power to enter into possession of the site, for the purpose of building, from the date thereof, on payment of a further deposit, the amount of which will be fixed by the Trustees, but will ordinarily not exceed twice the aggregate rent which would ultimately be payable for a period equal to the period to be allowed for the erection of the building, which period shall be fixed by the Trustees in agreement with the applicant. The agreement to bind the applicant to proceed with the erection of, and to complete, a building within the term fixed on pain of forfeiture of the deposit and of re-entry by the Trustees on the site, which would, together with the building and materials thereon, revert and belong to them absolutely, and to bind the Trustees, in the event of the building being duly completed within the term specified or within such extension thereof as they may in writing sanction to grant a lease of the site for the term at the rents and subject to the covenants set out in a form of lease to be submitted to and signed by the applicant, the said rent or rents to accrue from the date of such lease,—the rent in the interim for the period of the term of the agreement or extension thereof to be the nominal one of one rupee a year or part of year. On the execution of such lease the deposit made under the terms of the agreement together with the interest which may have accrued thereon to be returned to the lessee *minus* the costs of the lease and counterpart including stamps and registraiton and *minus* the Municipal tax if any paid or payable on the area leased for the term occupied under the agreement for lease as aforesaid.

The effect of this alteration will be to allow a tenant free occupation of the land leased during the period his building is under construction, provided it is completed within the stipulated time. The concession should be publicly notified.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 7-5351, dated 16th January, inquiring whether it is contemplated that the addition to item 410 of the scale of dock charges sanctioned by Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 16, dated 20th January, 1894, should be extended to item 332 of the Bunder Table of Fees. It is proposed to add a foot-note to the charges for measurement in the Bunder Scale that bicycles and tricycles, the personal property of passengers, except when first imported from Europe, are exempted from warfage fees.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 2nd Feb. 1894.	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 2nd Feb. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	18	807	21	868
" piloted out of harbour	18	812	18	859
" transported.	7	658	13	646
" attended to.	...	48	1	60
" warped	...	78	...	15
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE PORT TRUST DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	343	6	348
Victoria Dock ...	7	312	7	279
Total ...	14	655	13	627
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	350	8	357
Victoria Dock ...	6	314	4	274
Total ...	15	664	12	631
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	8	...	8	...
Victoria Dock ...	6	...	4	...
Total ...	14	...	12	...

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

		Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April, 1893, to 3rd Feb, 1894.	From 1st April, 1892, to 3rd Feb, 1893.
For week to 3rd Feb. 1894.—					
S. S. Naderi......	Docked at one time.	1,878·20	1 day.	83,886	154,834
S. S. Savitri continued from 28th Jan. 1894		227			
S. S. Stura	....	1,880			

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY. 12

Pringle, Major, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty from Poona.
Griffith Lt, " " "
Ellwood Lt, " " "
Downes, 2nd Lt, " " "

FEBRUARY 15.

Brunker, Capt, Bo. 2nd Lancer Fusiliers in relief, from Poona.
Walker Lt-Col, " " "
Wilman, Capt, " " "
Nurse, Capt, " " "
Henderson, Lt, " " "
Bolton Lt, " " "
Geoghegan, Lt, " " "
Redd, Lt, " " "

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17

Brett, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty to Karachi.
Lester, Major, Bo. R E from leave, to Poona.
Edwards, Lieut, 4th Bengal Cavy on leave to England.
Griffith, Major Bengal R W Fusirs from leave, to Jhansi.

FEBRUARY 18.

Hale, Surgn-Capt, Ms ; A M S, from leave to Secunderabad.
Brownrigg, Capt, Bo, 24th Baluchistan, on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
John Cannon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m. in the compound of St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m. in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Monday at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office, and on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. near the Foras Road, Market.

7. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. and every Thursday until further orders.

8. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B Company :—No. 3582 Vol. A. C. Ignasis.

9 The Regiment will take part in a Field Day on Saturday next the 24th instant, at an early hour. Details will be given hereafter.

10. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening at 5-30 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters for Members of D Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

2. Trooper H. H. Jones is granted leave of absence until the 31st of March.

3. Troopers E. M. Slater and H. A. Denny having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

780—Chitnis M and M—Ganesham Nilkanth Nadkarni vs Moroba Ramchandra Pay—Khunderao M—Part heard.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

7-30—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow of Tijumal Ramlasini vs Bhugwandas Mitharam and others—Ardaseer H and D, and B and P for 2nd Defendant.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

510-93—Dikshit and H—Dinabai alias Leahbai vs Reubin Benjamin Penker and another—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

519-93—In person—Juggonath Pasaree vs Begnath Naroomall and another.
569-93—T A Bland—William Seed Threlfall vs Thomas S W B Coulson.
623-93—Daphtary and F—For Pauper—Mathew Salis Stazza vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others.
621-93—Daphtary and F—Neba Dewsey and others vs Dewsey Bhoja and others.
632-93—T A Bland—Mahomed Cassum M Nusree vs Abdul Rehman Abdul Currim.
633-93—In person—Pranlal Govindram vs Bhimabai.

Postponed Long Causes.

256-93—Tyabji and D—Thucker Heerji Govindji vs James M Tainsh—Little, S N and B.
223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.
560-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vasoonjee Nandjee vs Goculdas Madowjee—Little S N and B.
2-94—Little S N and B—Goculdas Madowjee vs Vussonjee Nandjee—Bhaishunker and K.
591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.

Defended New Long Cause.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.
586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas D and C.
421-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

Mathubhai and J—For claimant—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Hawabi and others—F. A. Little for Government.

Mathubhai and J—For claimant—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Chotu Usman and another—F A Little for Government.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

19-86—Tyabjee and D—Rassoo bai widow vs Kadroobai widow and others—Bhaishunker and K.
76-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas and others—Muljee and R, L S N and B.

Post poned Long Cause.

291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kesowjee Damodhar and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little S N and B—For Trial of preliminary Issues.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arara, Feb 8th off, Daedulas, and s s King Arthur, Feb 9th, in 20 N Lat, Red Sea, all well.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain S C Newey, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Japan, 1,865 tons, Captain F W Packham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Amana, 2,049 tons, Captain W McQuarrie, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Colombo (13th February), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Rockabill, 1,610 tons, Captain R Care, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (16th January), via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur 1935 tons, Captain T E Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (6th February) with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Groor as cabin passengers.

THE s s Inchdune, 1,895 tons, Captain H Purse, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Batoum (24th January), with a cargo of 1,04,700 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE s s Lanark, 1,973 tons, Captain W B Cross, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newport (18th January) with a cargo of coals and Mrs Seabright and 3 children, Mr Windsor and Mr Dickinson as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Polinger, Mr Seabrooke, Mr Crowder, Mr Penny, Major Hill and 187 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Manderson, Lt C B Loving, Revd A E Ball, Mather Theadorilek, Mr. Abdoolreman bin, Shale, and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 22 cases opium, 13 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr Dayal Morarjee, Mr Amir bin Mahomed, Mr Mooraj M Kerson, and 9 others, and 355 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain W A Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Yokohama to London.—Ven Archdeacon Shaw Mrs Shaw, four children. From Singapore to Bombay—Mr Hajee Kassam, and four deck. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mrs Ormand, two infants and ayah, Mr Chase, Captain G A French, Mr. G C Trask, Mr Webb, Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Mr Kerr, Mr Miller Mr Marratt and 8 deck. From Adelaide to Bombay —Mr Ross.—From Albany to Bombay.—Mr. S Coo. From Sydney A Pringle.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Indune (s)...........	Purse...........	Batoum, Jan 24.
17	Rockabill (s)	Care	Liverpool, Jan 16.
	Amana (s)	McQuarrie ...	Colombo, Feb 13.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, Feb 3.
	Lanark (s)	Cross	Newport, Jan 18.
	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands ...	Rangoon, Feb 6.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson ...	Karachi, Feb 15.
	Scindia (s)	Phillips	Rangoon.
	Kt. Commander (s).	Thomas	Shields, Jan 24.
18	Ehrenfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, Dec. 30.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Shanghai, Jan 27.
	German Man-of-War Moewe	Hartmann ..	Colombo, Feb 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Pachumba (s)......	Gillett	Karachi.
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Marseilles.
	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	Aden.
18	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, &c.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, &c.
	Kola (s)............	Russell	Karachi.
	Japan (s)	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Amana, for Marseilles.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rome (s), 3022, Daniel
City of Edinburgh (s), 2102 Frame
Florida (s), 2050 Young
Saint Enoch (s), 2746, Mundle
Arthur Head (s), 1887 Lennard
Sheikh (s), 2828, Newey
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
LaSerena (s), 1447 Dodd
Burdon (s), 1962 Edwards
Kt of St John (s), 2248, Cunningham
Chelydra (s), 1794 Gould
Æolus (s), 1844 Brackenbury
Maria Valerie(s),2644 Costanzo
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Bahaduri (s), 829, Shumacker
Sutlej (s), 2103 Worcester
Loodiana (s), 2140 Stabb
Middlesex (sp), 1692 Clark
Queen of Scots (sp),1374 Lasse

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Beadicea, Gifford
H M S Lapwing, Dare
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Lawrence, Brown

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—10 cases confectionary, N Mahomedally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—6 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 21 cases biscuits, S Nazarally.

FROM LONDON.

Shat-el-Arab s—2 cases perfumed spirit C Chaganlal.
Oriental s—4 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 2 casks writing ink, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 20 cases soap N H Cassum.
Ehrenfels s—1 qr cask brandy, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy and Co.
Baroda s—15 cases glassware, O Joosub.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—1 case brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Oriental s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Rome s—16 cases soap E Hoosein.
Barodas s—27 cases glassware, E Nanjee.
Drachenfels s—6 cases glassware, O Jusub.

FROM CHARNTE.

Branksome Hall s—185 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Rosetta s—50 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Bro and Co.
Carthage s—20 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Bro and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s—50 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—30 bales writing papers, A H Hyderalli ; 10 cases soap, J H Allarakhia ; 20 bales writing papers M. A M Shureufally ; 2 cases glassware, H M H Aboo.
Imperator s—12 cases soap, N Esmail.

FROM VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—10 cases glass beads M Essoofbhoy ; 7 cases glass beads, P S Pochajee.
Maria Valerine s 7 cases glassbeads E Sulemanjee ; 7 cases glass beads, E Tayabally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—600 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 75 cwts myrabollams, H S H Soomar ; 19 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 22 cwts condiments, S R Subedar ; 20 bales wool, M Thakersee ; 15 bales wool, B Fukeerchand
Methley Hall s—1004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—169 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo ; 45 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee ; 6 cases nutmegs, J M Rahimtoola ; 10 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 5 bales skins, H Jamall ; 50 cwts horns S M Dharamsee ; 26 cwts fishmaws, E Peerdina ; 20 cwts dryginger, C Lalljee.
Ganges s—6 bundles ivory C Alleebhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Laserina s—495 cwts coir yarn T Lowjee ; 105 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 3,012 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co : 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton T G Young and Co , 4002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 4,002 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co : 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,509 cwts rapeseed, 6,026 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat 7,000 cwts castorseed, 5,000 cwts mowraseed, 750 cwts teelseed and 12,937 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers.
Sheikh s—13 cwts teelseed, Ralli brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 600 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Burdon s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Prierde Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Burdon s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—60 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 36 cwts kismiss, and 25 cwts angoor, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 60 cwts cloves, K Hirjanee.
Maria Valerie s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—25 cwit angoor, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 190 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 215 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co ; 14 bar silver Rs 35,416 B Cursetjee.
Maria Valerie s—50 bales twist, P Nusserwanjee 100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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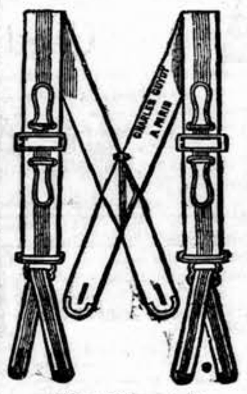
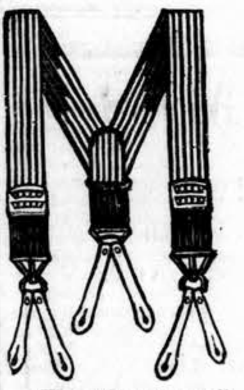
BRACES,
LATEST STYLES.



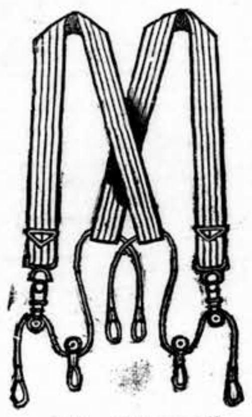
The "Guyot."



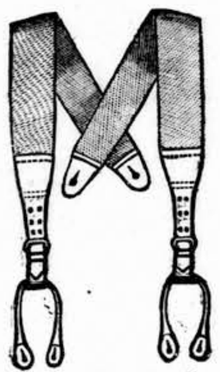
The "Armstrong."

The French Brace, very light, 3 pairs for	Rs.	2 12.
The "Guyot" Patent,	Rs.	1 12 pair.
Silk Web do.	"	5 0 "
The "Argosy"	"	1 12 "
The "Armstrong," with spiral springs	"	3 0 "
Rich Silk	"	5 0 "
The "Berlin," white or scarlet	"	2 4 "
The "Cellular," very cool and comfortable	"	2 8 "
The "Girth," Leather Ends, very strong.	"	4 0 "
The "Bedford Cord," soft and light	"	4 0 "
The "Cantab," Elastic web	"	2 0 "
The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends	"	1 12 "
The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear	"	4 8 "

CASH OR V. P. P.



The "Argosy."



The "Berlin."

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
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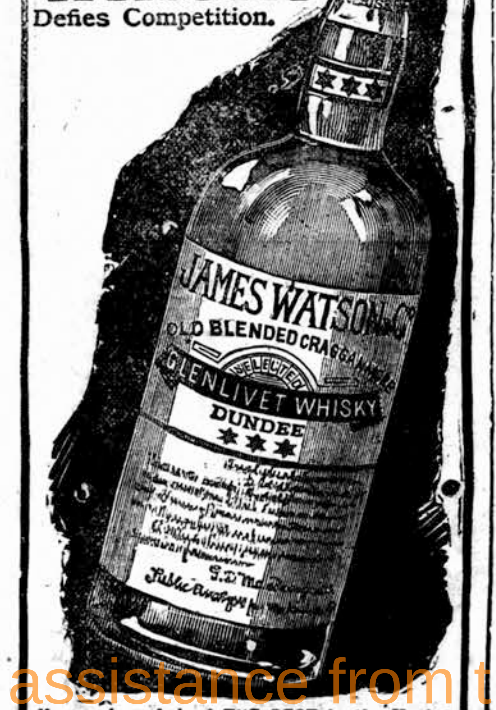
WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.



Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
[illegible]
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy [illegible] or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to be enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 14 Languages accompany each case.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
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THE OFFICE THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE.
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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund...................................$	39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

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SANFRANCISCO
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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BRANCHES :
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CAPITAL CALLED UP..............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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BRANCHES :
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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Manager.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive WINE

with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT **The unfailing specific** FOR CURE OF **& Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

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"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON

Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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BOMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* **no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA**

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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
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VERY EFFICACIOUS

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THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM	For 12 months.	Rs. 79 per month.
	For 24 months.	„ 42 do.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

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A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.

Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

CURES INDIGESTION.

THE LANCET says—"Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."

PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.

PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.

IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, 62, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

LAMPS ! LAMPS ! LAMPS !

The latest designs of
CENTRAL DRAUGHT LAMPS!

Fitted with my PATENT ASTRAL BURNER, Giving a Brilliant White Light up to 157 Standard Candles.

Fitted with SILK & LACE SHADE In all the fashionable Colours, or with Metal Shade.

Steady White Light.

Easy to Manage.

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The above Lamp can also be supplied with Silk and Lace shade with Large Crown.

Table, Wall and Telescopic Standard Lamps, fitted with CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS. Giving a Most Brilliant and Steady Light.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists free by post to the Mofussil on application.

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
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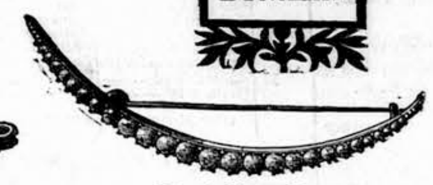
XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co
JEWELLERS
BOMBAY.

Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.



Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

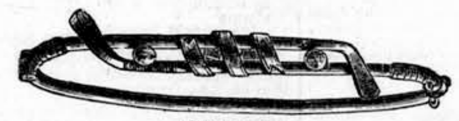
Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

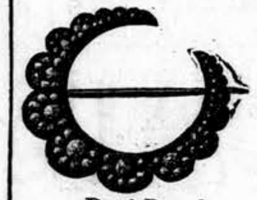


Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

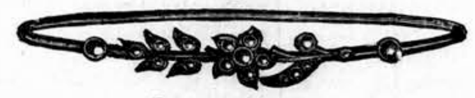
Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.

Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

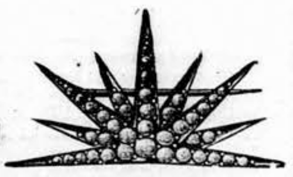


Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.



Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

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CAUTION!!

GIVING reference to the Advertisement in some of the Vernacular Papers in Bombay by persons professing to offer for sale WHEELER and WILSON'S GENUINE and Original No. 1 SEWING MACHINES, we take this opportunity of cautioning the intending Purchasers and the Public generally against buying such MACHINES as they are not REAL, GENUINE MACHINES at all but Spurious Imitations and in some cases Old Refinished Machine with spurious tables and standards. We are the only authorized Agents for the Bombay Presidency as will be seen from the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company's authority already published, and also given below. Those who thus try to palm off spurious Machines as being New Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Machines are liable to be proceeded against according to Law.

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N. WHEELER, President,
Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.
Bripgeport, Connectont, U. S. A., December 9th, 1890.

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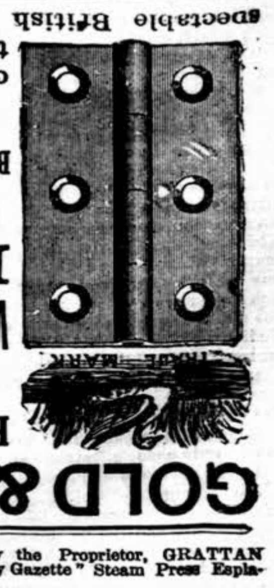

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